HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

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The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO 162 BOMBAY MONDAY JULY 11 1927 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
16 July	MALWA ..		10,940
23 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MONGOLIA‡ ..	16,504
30 ,,	RANPURA ..	MACEDONIA* ..	16,585
3 Aug.	RAZMAK ..		11,120
13 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,434
20 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN‡ ..	20,820
27 ,,	CHINA ..		7,957
3 Sept.	DELTA ..	RAWALPINDI*	16,619
10 ,,	MANTUA ..		10,902
17 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA‡ ..	20,836
24 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,575
1 Oct.	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
8 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
15 ,,	NALDERA x		16,088
22 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
29 ,,	RAZMAK@..		10,602
5 Nov.	RAWALPINDI		16,619
12 ,,	NARKUNDA‡		16,302
19 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
26 ,,	RAJPUTANA	MACEDONIA*..	11,120
3 Dec.	RAZMAK ..		10,602
10 ,,	RANPURA ..	MOOLTAN‡ ..	20,847
17 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
24 ,,	RANPURA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,946
31 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
1928			
7 Jan.	RAWALPINDI	MALOJA x ..	20,837
14 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,601
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI	MOREA * ..	10,953
28 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
4 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	16,088
11 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
18 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA*	10,986
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
3 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,302
10 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
17 ,,	RAZMAK †..		10,602
21 ,,	CHINA‡		7,952
24 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,601
31 ,,	MOOLTANx..		20,847

@To Marseilles only.

xThrough Steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† 1st Saloon only.

‡ Extra sailing at reduced rates.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any mail steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. KAISAR-I-HIND on the 4th June, 1927, and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the times of application.

The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £105

To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120

To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
14th July	MANDALA ..	8,246
28th ,,	MERKARA ..	8,283
18th Aug.	DOMALA ..	8,441
3rd Nov.	MANDALA ..	8,246
17th ,,	DUMANA ..	8,427
15th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927		
29th July.	KIDDERPORE ..	Straits
30th Aug.	NYANZA ..	China and Japan
	CHITRAL ..	At Colombo for Australia.
27th Sept.	DELTA ..	China & Japan
	MACEDONIA ..	At Colombo for Australia.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO. MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
13th July	BARPETA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
15th July	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
20th July	KHANDALLA	East & South Africa.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
*Sado Maru ..	5898	1 July	13 July
Genoa Maru ..	6785	19 ,,	2 Aug.
*Tamba Maru ..	5845	30 ,,	12 ,,
Rangoon Maru ..	5059	16 Aug.	30 Aug.
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	31 ,,	13 Sept.

* Passenger Steamer.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg: "Yusen."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.
Agents,
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

Amrutanjan

FOR

Speedy Recovery

FROM

Headache, Bruises, Cough, Cold, Rheumatism, and any and every other kind of Pain.

Amrutanjan Depot

BOMBAY : : : : MADRAS.

A NEW ADDITION TO THE WONDERS OF THE MEDICAL WORLD

THE "SHAKTI SANJIVANI" PILLS.

Prepared after 48 years' long experience and containing the most efficacious and highly Valued ingredients. They help the power of retention and make the body ironstrong.

Price: Rs.12-0 Net.

For a tin with 60 Gold coated Pills—full one month's course.

Rs. 8-0 for a tin with 30 Pills.

For a full list of all other preparations write to:—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR . . . . . (Kathiawar.)

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs.
Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Reserve Funds upto 31-12-26	23,82,000
Paid Up Capital upto 31-12-26	30,95,326

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL LAHORE.

BRANCHES.

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montgomery
Allahabad	Jullundur	Montgomery
Amritsar	Jullundur	Okara (Dist.
Amballa City	Jaranwalla	Peshawar Cant.
Amballa Cant.	Jammu	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jhelum City	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhang (Maghiana)	Quetta
Calcutta	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Kasur	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lyallapur	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Simla
Gojra	Meerut City	Srinagar
Hafizabad	Multan City	
Hoshiarpur		

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Re. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS:—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SHIV DATTA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber .....

Address .....

Register No. .....

Date of paper .....

Time of delivery .....

KATNI FRENCH CHALK

The finest quality produced in India, free flowing, Impalpably powdered. Used in the Industries, Soap making, Rice Polishing and in the Foundry. Samples and prices sent on application.

KATNI SOAP STONE

LARGE STOCKS AVAILABLE.

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDSUTRIAL CO. LTD.,
Agents:—C. MACDONALD & CO., Laxmi Bldg., Ballard Road, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1922	Rs 27,787
Third	1925	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to —

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

INSURANCE

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE

INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta.)

ASSETS .. .. .. Exceed Rs. 80,00,000.
NEW BUSINESS (1925-26) Over Rs. 60,00,000.

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.

POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms, AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has o late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

Applications for Agencies are invited from gentlemen in position to influence business.

For further particulars apply to:—

N. DATTA,
Manager,
Bombay Branch

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in India.)

Fire, Marine, Motor Car and Workman's Compensation Insurance transacted.

Chairman—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart.
Chief Agents—Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Son, Ltd.
Head Office—Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Established 1908.)

A FIRST CLASS INDIAN COMPANY TO INSURE ONE'S LIFE IN.

Please compare our rates and conditions before insuring elsewhere.

S. B. CARDMASTER, Manager,
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA
PER WORD
Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisemet Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—AGENTS, throughout India. Rs. 50/- pay and Commission. Apply with anna stamp. TRADING COMPANY, Bukharapole, Sarangpur, AHMEDABAD.
A R331

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.

Corona Four Latest New	Rs. 195
Corona Three fine	Rs. 95
Remington 10 Latest Slightly used	Rs. 150
Remington 10 Brief good	Rs. 110
Remingtons 10 & 11 from	Rs. 75
Gujarati Remington 9	Rs. 125
Century Portable	Rs. 85

Rebuilt Remingtons Nos. 10 & 11 and Olivers 9, F'scap & Brief at specially reduced prices. STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO. 321, Hornby Road, Opp. Petit's Institute Fort, Bombay.

MEDICAL.

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet).

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Old Custom House Road, Bombay

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

AVAILABLE from 1st July—Office accommodation, area 1640 square feet, rear portion, first floor, Mongini Building, Churchgate Street. Rent moderate. Apply LONDON AND LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, Mongini Building, Churchgate Street.
C 28958

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

KULU FINEST APPLES and PEARS from 15th July, 11 lbs. basket at Rs. 5-8 only. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply.—Manager, Colonel's Orchards, Bajaura, Kulu, Punjab. Tel: "COLONEL BAJAURA".
F R330.

FINEST DESSERT PEARS.—From about the middle of July, APPLES in August, sent to any part of India very carefully packed by V. P. Post at Rs. 5/10 for 9lbs. of fruit. A. H. LEE, Bundrole Orchards, P. & T. O. Bandrole, Kulu, Punjab. Tel: LEE.
F R277

Excellent famous GARDEN FRUITS—Bombay mangoes Rs. 8/- per 100, Malda mangoes Rs. 8/- per 100; Langra mangoes Rs. 14/- per 100; KEWAL RAM & SONS, Fruit Contractors, Saharanpur.
T R384

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT

BUTTONS—Samples for 1/8. Apply TRADERS' UNION, 58, Govindachandra Das Road, Dacca.
T R322

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per Column Inch per Insertion.

1st Insertion .... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion .... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion .... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion .... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns

WOOL WASTE FOR SALE.

A LARGE QUANTITY, of different descriptions of Wool Waste for sale at the Raymond Woollen Mills at Thana. Tender Forms can be had from the Agents, Messrs. E. D. SASSOON & CO., LTD. Ballard Estate, Bombay.
28992

NOTICE

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

Messrs NAOROJI HORMASJI & CO., hitherto located at 139, Medows Street have now REMOVED to HARI BUILDING, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE

NARAYANLAL BANSILAL and the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY HINDU SABHA'S OFFICES have been REMOVED to HARI BUILDING, 58/64, Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.
N R26

TENDERS.

NOTICE

TENDERS ARE HEREBY CALLED for by the Government of Burma (Ministry of Forests) for the purchase outright of the property in Myingyan, Upper Burma, lately belonging to the Burma Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, which has been, by registered deed of transfer executed on the 5th March, 1927, transferred without encumbrance to the Government of Burma, whose title the purchaser will be required to accept.

2. The property, which lies about two miles South of the town and Railway Station of Myingyan, consists of about 50 acres of freehold land and is in the centre of a tract which is regarded as the richest cotton producing area in the province of Burma. It comprises, in addition to the land mentioned, a pucca and fully equipped spinning mill and ginning factory erected in the year 1922-23, housed in well built masonry buildings supplied throughout with electric fittings. The spinning mill, contains mixing room, blow room, card room, rings spinning room, reeling and bundling room, willow room, engine room, boiler room, pump room, workshop and dynamo room, dust tower, chimney, rope race, etc. The machinery is by Messrs. Tweedales Smalley & Co. and Messrs. Dobson and Barlow, and is of a thoroughly modern and up-to-date type. The engine is by Messrs. Yates's Thom, Ltd., of Blackburn, and the boiler by Messrs. Wilson & Co, Glasgow. The ginnery consists of engine room, containing one Bolinder's oil engine: gin room containing 15 gins, and necessary godowns for kuppas and cotton seed. The property also includes the usual stores and offices quarters for the staff, wells, cooling tank, barracks, stables, etc.

3. The mill is easily capable of an outturn of 7,000 lbs. of yarn per day. Labour is plentiful and cheap, Myingyan Town, which is the headquarters of the District of that name, has a population, according to the 1921 Census, of approximately 19,000 and is connected both by rail and river with Rangoon and Upper Burma. As the property is in the heart of the best cotton producing country in the province, supplies of kuppas and lint are adequate and easily obtainable.

4. A full report on the property, with a complete inventory of all machinery, fittings, spare parts, furniture, etc., prepared by the Chief Inspector of Factories, Burma, during the month of March 1927, is available and may be obtained on application to the undersigned. Permits to view the property can also be obtained on application, and tenderers will be deemed to have satisfied themselves as to the correctness of statements made in the report and herein without any warranty on the part of Government.

5. Tenders should be sealed and addressed to the undersigned by name and marked plainly on the envelop "Tender for the property of the Burma Spinning and Weaving Company Limited, Myingyan". They must be accompanied in each case by a receipted treasury challan for the sum of Rs. 1,000 as earnest money. Tenders unaccompanied by receipted challan or accompanied by cash or treasury notes will be rejected. Earnest money will be returned to unsuccessful tenderers.

6. Tenders will be opened at noon on Saturday the 6th August, 1927 by the Hon'ble the Minister for Forests in his office in the Secretariat, Rangoon. Tenderers or their accredited agents may be present.

7. On acceptance of his tender the purchaser will be required to deposit as security within fourteen days a further sum of 1/4 of the total amount tendered. Failure to deposit this sum within the specified period will render the tender null and void and the earnest money will be forfeited. The successful tenderer will be required to pay in the balance of the full purchase price to the Government of Burma (Ministry of Forests) on or before the 6th day of September, 1927, failing which the tender will be null and void and the earnest money and the further sum deposited as security will be forfeited.

8. The acceptance of any tender will rest with the Government of Burma who may reject all or any of the tenders without assigning any reason.

A. R. MORRIS, I.C.S.
Secretary to the Government of Burma, Department of Agriculture and Forests. Rangoon, the 15th May, 1927.
28507

SAVE YOUR :: :: Income-Tax by CONSULTING PAREKH & Co.
Incorporated Certified Accountants, Public Accountants, Auditors, Income-Tax and Super Tax experts
Telephone No. 24185.
Office: M.P. Baria Building, Pydhoni, Bombay

Karnik's AGUE Mixture
THE tried specific for Ague, Intermittent and all sorts of Malaria Fevers. Price annas Fourteen.
KARNIK Depot BOMBAY

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

RE. INDIAN COMPANIES ACT.

AND

RE. THE EMPEROR EDWARD SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
In Liquidation.

SHAMJI VALABHJI NANABHOY HORMUSJI MOOS Petitioner. Official Liquidator.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that by an Order made (In Chamber) by the Honourable Mr. Justice Rangnekar on the 1st day of July, 1927, the above Company has been inter alias ordered to be wound up and that Mr. Nanabhoy Hormusji Moos has been appointed Official Liquidator of the said Company with all powers under Section 179 of the Indian Companies' Act, to be exercised under Section 180 of the said Act.

Dated this 9th day of July, 1927.
TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.
Petitioner's Attorneys.
28994

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HAJI AHMED HAJI ESMAIL has contracted to sell to our client Abdul Karim Allimahomed, the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien or otherwise howsoever, is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our Office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground rent land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the West side of, Narayan Dharu Street in the Town and Island of Bombay in the registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 149 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 579, New No. 7814, Old Survey No. 2892 and New Survey No. 1294 and Cadastral Survey No. 1257 Division Mandvi and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 920 and Street No. 8-10-12 and which said premises are bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the Narayen Dharu Street, on or towards the West by a Sweepers' passage, on or towards the North by the property of Beg Mahomed Abdul Rehman and on or towards the South by the property of Karimbhai Ganibhai.
Dated this 8th day of July, 1927.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM AND MADON.
Purchasers Attorneys.
28991

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 768 of 1927.

Messrs. NARSIBHAI JETHABHAI, a firm, carrying on business as Commission Agents at Bhat Bazzar, Mandvi, without the Fort of Bombay Plaintiff

v/s.

(1) LAXMIDAS TRICUMDAS, of Bombay, residing at Wadgadi, Bombay.
(2) DHARMSEY TRICUMDAS, of Bombay and Dubois in Persian Gulf at present residing at Wadgadi, Bombay and
(3) RATANSEY TRICUMDAS, of Bombay and Dubois in Persian Gulf at present residing at Dubois. Defendants.

To,
RATANSEY TRICUMDAS.
The Third Defendant abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that you are hereby required in person or by Advocate or Attorney of this Hon'ble Court before the Sitting Judge in Chambers on the 22nd day of July, 1927, at 11-15 a.m. (S.T.) on the hearing of an application on the part of the plaintiff to show cause why an order for directions should not be made as follows:—

(a) That you file your Written Statement or point of defence within 4 weeks from the date of an order to be made in the summons.
(b) For the filing of your affidavit or list of documents within 10 days from the filing of your Written Statement or point of defence.
(c) For giving inspection.
(d) For fixing a date for the hearing of the suit.

Dated this 9th day of July, 1927.
Yours truly,
(Sd.) BHIMJI & CO.
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
28993.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 279 OF 1921.

TAHERALLI MAHOMEDALLI KAJIJI Plaintiff.
vs.
HAJI UMER HAJI MANECK Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree, Absolute for sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 26th day of June, 1922 and the Judge's order, dated 18th October, 1922, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction under the direction of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at the premises on MONDAY, the 18th day of July, 1927, at the hour of four O'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land together with the messages, tenements and buildings standing thereon, situate at Bandra in the registration Sub-district of Bandra, containing by admeasurement three thousand one hundred and eighty (3180) square yards or thereabouts (being a portion of land admeasuring 3851 sq. yds.) and bearing Collectors non-agricultural Survey No. 56 of Bandra in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, in Salsette Taluka, Bombay Suburban District and bounded, on or towards the East by the public Road called 30 feet road, on or towards the West by the Ghod Bunder Road, on or towards the South by the Ghod Bunder Road, on or towards the North partly by the property of Dhunjishaw Cooverji Gazdar and others and partly by the Mang Lane and the building whereon are assessed by the Bandra Municipality under Houses Nos. 380, 382, 384, 388, 389, 389a, 390 and 395.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. N. C. DALAL AND CO., Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed at No. 111, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 14th day of February 1927.

H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
28706

AUCTION SALES

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

The property will be sold to the highest bidder.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT NANABHOY LANE, FORT.

Under instructions from Messrs. Netherlands Trading Society, the mortgagees and on account and risk of the mortgagor Hiralal Bhaidas Shroff, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on TUESDAY, the 19th Instant sell by public auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the following.

All that piece of land of quit and ground rent tenure with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Nanabhoy Lane admeasuring about 183 square yards bearing Collector's Old No. 164, New No. 5014, Old Survey Nos. 1139|40, New Survey No. 9411, Cadastral No. 420 (Fort division) and assessed by the Municipality under A Ward No. 1653 Street No. 35 and bounded on the east by the property of Pestonjee Jivanjee Mistry on the west by the property of Byramjee Kharsedjee Kotwal on the north by Cama Street or Nanabhoy Lane and on the South by the property of Ismail Hasham.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Payne and Coy., Attorneys for the mortgagees or the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FANCY MIRROR CABINETS, CHESTERFIELD SUITES, ELECTRIC CHANDELIERS, CABINET GRAMOPHONES, HARMONIUM, ONE "WOSELEY" MOTOR CAR, ONE "CADYLLECT" MOTOR CAR, ETC., ETC.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1130 of 1927 (N. H. Moos, vs. Bai Jenabai, widow of Salemahomed Elias), Messrs. Bennett and Company, will on Friday, the 22nd instant sell by public auction at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at "Beaulah House," first floor, Souter Street, Bellasis Road (where the furniture has been removed for sale) household furniture, drawing room chesterfield suites, dining tables, bedsteads, show cases, almyrahs, mirror jardeniers, dressing tables, cabinets, easy chairs, gramophone, harmonium, electric chandeliers, swing, tanpoys, arm and without arm chairs, one "Woseley" 7 seater landaulette motor car, one "Cadylect" 2 seater motor car in working order.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT AND CO.

AUCTION SALES.

U. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT CHINCHPOKLI ON THE WESTERN SIDE OF PAREL ROAD, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Vachha and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Marutirao Pundlik Waluni the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Muthubai and Laxmibai the widows and Sadashiv Haibatrao, Ranoji Haibatrao and Deoba alias Kashinath Haibatrao the sons and heirs and legal representatives and at the risk of the estate of Haibatrao Umaji Patil alias Dhole, under the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee by an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 20th day of December, 1921, made between the said Haibatrao Umaji Patil Dhole of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction on FRIDAY, the 15th day of July, 1927, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the premises the undermentioned property.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Leasehold Tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay at Chinchpokli on the Western side of the Parel Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 436 and 4|9 square yards be the same a little more or less registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 767 and 767, New Nos. 12752 and 12755 and New Survey No. 1|2519 and 525 and the said Messuage and Tenement thereon being assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F. Ward Nos. 39 and 40 and Street Nos. 2 and 1 in rear and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the Fazandari vacant ground, on the West by the property of Tukaram Somji and Ramji Bapooji, on the North by public passage of the ground known as Parel Cross Lane and on the South by the Sweepers' passage and beyond that by the property of Munji Muraj.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. Vachha and Co., attorneys for the mortgagee at their office in Yusuf Building, Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF RAILWAY STORES, ETC., AT THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY CO. SCRAP YARD, MAHALAKSHMI.

MESSRS. MENESSE & CO. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on MONDAY the 11th and TUESDAY the 12th July 1927 at 1-30 p.m. at the Railway Co.'s Stores Depot (Scrap yard) Mahalakshmi.

A quantity of Railway plants, stores, etc., consisting of bridge tees; Theodolite; wheels, tyres; C. I. Miscellaneous Indian Rubber Scrap: Drums: Kegs: Files: Lamps: Rails of sorts and sizes: cast and wrought iron and steel scrap of sorts: cast steel scrap: Channels: Angle Iron: Pipes: W. I. Girders: Wood: Locks: Bridge work (Iron Scrap): Cast Iron Chairs: wheels: axles and Miscellaneous other stores.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required when lots are knocked down and the balance must be paid and the goods removed away within one month failing which the Railway Company will not be responsible for their safe custody and the goods will be resold on account and at the risk of the first purchaser.

A monthly rent of rupees 5 per cent. on the value of the materials will be charged by the Company as ground rent on all lots that are not removed within the stipulated time allowed for their removal.

MENESSE & CO.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

SALE TO-MORROW AT 12 NOON
(S. T.)
AUCTION SALE OF 3837 MAUNDS GENUINE GROUND-NUT OIL.

By the order of Messrs. Ahmuty and Co. Ltd., Proprietors of the Elephant Oil Mills and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentors Messrs. Karamsey Munji and Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction TO-MORROW (TUESDAY), the 12th July, 1927, at 12 Noon (S. T.) on the Mill premises at Victoria Road, 1st Cross Lane, Byculla, the following:—

1,837 Maunds Genuine Groundnut Oil.
2,000 Maunds Genuine Groundnut Oil.

N.B.—A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

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AMUSEMENTS.

Commencing from Saturday ! **PRODUCED BY SHRI KRISHNA FILM COMPANY** During this Week ! !

EXCELLENT HISTORICAL SCREENING, WITH THE AID OF

HIS HIGHNESS GAIKWAR OF BARODA STATE

OF

"THE MASTER-STROKE"

OR

"THE TRIUMPHANT WARRIOR and THE GLORIOUS UNION"

An excellent historical film, the story of which is taken from the history of

SAURASHTRA

in which all the Chief Stars such as

Messrs. NANDRAM GANGARAM and the budding star HAIDER SHAH assisted by

Misses GULAB, DHURGA and SAKINA TAKE LEADING PART

A marvellous production, in which Elephants, Horses and amazing engines of war are seen; full of sensation, intrigues, love, and battle. By seeing this film, one finds oneself, as if actually in the old DAYS OF SAURASHTRIAN KINGS

RATES AS USUAL. DUBASH THEATRE, New Charni Road.

KRISHNA CINEMA

TIME: 5, 7, 9 & 11 P.M. & EXTRASHOW at 3 P. M. on Saturday, Sunday & H

"MIGHTY LIKE A MOOSE" 6 Reels Pathe Super Gazette

TIME : 6-15, 8-15 and 10 P.M.

PATHE CINEMA ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Presents this Week

EXCELSIOR FILM CO.'S

New Social Picture

SHRIMATI NALINI

DAILY AT 5, 7, 9 & 11.

WEEKLY SHARE CIRCULAR

Messrs. Lewis and Jones in their weekly circular issued on the 7th inst state that this week's market has been an active one resulting of a large turnover and some price improvements. Local dealers have bought heavily and Calcutta have again erected some purchases here. The Finance Member launched his expected Loan programme on Tuesday the 5th July and offers a new taxable 4 per cent ten year Loan repayable at par in 1937, option 1934 at 94/8 to yield 4.26 per cent p. a. (redemption) into which the present 6 per cent 1927 and 5 1/2 per cent 1928 Bonds may be converted. The Loan opens on the 18th July and closes for cash subscriptions and 1927 Conversion as soon as total subscriptions reach Rs. 24 crores, but not later than 30th July.

Holders of 5 1/2 per cent 1928 may convert up to the 30th July.

We anticipate another successful issue although perhaps without last year's mild speculative enthusiasm.

The Imperial Bank of India rate is unchanged at 5 per cent but a further reduction may be shortly expected.

To-day's closing rates are as follows:—

		Rs.	Redn. Yield.
3 1/2	p.c. Rupee Paper	78, 0	4.06
4	p.c. Conversion Loan	95. 4	4.22
4	p.c. 1960/70	89. 6	4.13
5	p.c. 1933 (taxfree)	103. 9	4.30
5	p.c. 1929/47 do.	101.10	4.41
5	p.c. 1933 (tapfree)	103. 9	4.30
5	p.c. 1945/55 do.	108. 7	4.46
5 1/2	p.c. 1928 (taxfree)	106. 9	3.83
6	p.c. 1927 do.	100.13	2.38
6	p.c. 1930 do.	105. 9	3.92
6	p.c. 1931 do.	106.14	4.02
6	p.c. 1932 do.	108. 0	4.11
6 1/2	p.c. Bom. Dev. Loan	112.15	4.45

COTTON MILL SHARES.

Quotations for Cotton Mill shares close above the lowest touched this week and we look for some further recovery particularly in Dyeings, Century, Pearls and Fazuls. The two last named are full of interim dividend Rs. 10 and Rs. 25 respectively. The smaller priced shares maintain a very steady appearance although there are not many buyers in evidence.

Gokaks are offered at 133/12 without coming to business. The shares look reasonably priced in view of the nearness of the interim dividend. Small business in Sassoon Silks transpired at Rs. 70, but there are very few shares available.

Indian Bleachings are particularly steady around 242/8.

The Stock Exchange will reopen on Monday next after completion of the July settlement.

MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.

Trading in this section has been quiet and with the exception of some further advance in Bombay Trams, there is no feature to report.

BANK SHARES.

The tendency here is very steady owing to the proximity of dividend payments. Baroda Bank and India Bank both repeat their last half year's 14 per cent p. a. and 10 per cent respectively with ample margin. The Imperial and Central Banks figures should be announced shortly. We quote:—

Imperial Bank F. P.	1476 1/4
Imperial Bank P. P.	371 1/4
Bank of India	79/8
Central Bank	29/12
Bank of Baroda	87

RAILWAY SHARES.

Buyers still ask for Larkhanas and Upper Sinds at 88 and 81.8 respectively and Sind Lights were taken at 141/4. Central Provinces are in demand at 101 and Guzerat at 93. Saha Sirajganj were done at 98 at which rate there are still small sellers about

CEMENT SHARES.

Quotations can be called very steady with an improving tendency. Bundis at 27/12, Katnis at 173 and Indian at 205 have been dealt in regularly. Punjab Ord. are obtainable around 7/8 and look a good lock up.

MANGANESE SHARES.

Shivrajpurs have advanced to 57/8 whilst C. I. M.'s are steady at 26 but business in either has been negligible.

SHIPPING SHARES.

Both Bombay Steam Ord. and Scindia maintain very steady around 210 and 17 respectively with active dealings taking place in the latter. On this shafe a good dividend should be paid and the shares may be held for some further improvement. Steamer Prefs. are up to 250.

HYDRO ELEC. SHARES.

Apart from an advance of 15 points in Tata Hydro Ord. quotations in this group are unchanged and only a few transactions have resulted.

Andra Valley Ord.	820
Andra Valley Pref.	960
Tata Hydro Ord.	X.D. 1075
Tata Hydro, Pref.	997/8
Tata Power Ord.	557/8
Tata Power Pref.	857/8

Bombay Trams close better at 146/14 whilst Telephones are quiet at 41/4. Ahmerabad Electrics may be called 78 and Surat Eleo. 90.

Alcock Ashdowns are shade better at 292/8. Bombay Burmas have recovered to 653/12 C. D. and 187/8 C. D. Prem. respectively.

Belapur Sugars changed hands at 22/4 and New India Assce. have gained 1 1/2 points to 25.

IRON AND STEEL SHARES.

Quotations for Tata Iron remain practically the same as last week, with the tendency very steady. It is reported unofficially that the Company's Directors have decided to pay dividends of one rupee on the ordinary and eight rupees on the second pref. shares. We quote:

Tata Iron 1st Pref.	135
Tata Iron 2nd Pref.	90/8
Tata Iron Ord.	58/8
Tata Iorn Pref.	190

Indian Iron Ord. creep up steadily and close at 17/4 X.D. with Bengal Irons at 15/12.

RUBBER SHARES.

Stock of rubber in London are wired as 63917 tons, a further reduction of 569 tons. Sterling shares are a shade lower on the week but there should be a rapid recovery if London stocks are gradually reduced.

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(Special for "The Chronicle."
The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co. Ltd)
Muktsar (Punjab) July 7.

	Rs. a. p.
Wheat Har	4 7 0
Wheat Bhadon	4 10 0
Wheat, Asuj	4 13 0
Wheat present moundi rate	4-6 to 4-12
Gram Har	3 12 0
Gram Asuj	4 0 9
Gram present moundi rate	3-10 to 3-13
Barley Asuj	3 7 0
Barley present moundi rate	3 3 0
Rapeseed Bhadon	8 0 0
Rapeseed present moundi rate	7-8 to 8
Cottonseed Bhadon	4 3 3
Cottonseed present moundi rate	4 0 0

Arrivals:—

Wheat	4000 maunds
Gram	2000 maunds
Barley	800 maunds
Rapseed	100 maunds

COFFEE.

New York, July 9.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. quality) S 14

THE WEATHER

SIND DEPRESSION IS FILLINH UP

SIMLA, July 10.

A depression is probably forming at the head of the Bay. The monsoon remains active over Northeast India and Burma but has weakened over the rest of the country. The Sind depression is filling up. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar, the Konkan and Malabar and local in Upper Burma, Chota Nagpur, the United Provinces East, the Punjab, the Central Provinces West, the Bombay Deccan and the Madras coast nort. A few falls have occurred in the United Provinces West, Kashmir, the North-west Frontier Province, the Punjab Hills, Gujarat, the Central Provinces East, Hyderabad South, Mysore and Madras South-west.

Chief amounts.—Tavoy two inches, Amherst five, Bassein one, Diamond Island one and a half, Kyaukpyu two, Akyab one and a half, Lashio two, Myitkyina one, Cherrapunji three, Dibrugarh four, Sibsagar and Dubri one, Silchar, Darjeeling, Chittagong, Narayanganj, Jessore and Calcutta one and a half, Sangor Island two, Burdwan one and a half, Mymensingh and Bogra two, Dinajpur one, Purnea and Montgomery three quarters, Gulmarg and Sonamarg a quarter, Murree, Cherat, Mount Abu and Pachmarni a half, Jagdalpur three quarters, Ratnagiri and Belgaum one, Mangalore one and a half, Calicut and Cochin two.

Forecast.—Some extension in the central parts of the country.—A. P.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

FOR THE 9TH JULY 1927.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hrs. on Saturday, the 9th July 1927, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Lahore reports 0.54" of rain, Hissar 1.73," Ambala 1.06", and Delhi 4.00". Skies are clear over the extreme north of the province and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. The air is more humid than usual in the region of rainfall. Temperature was markedly below normal in the north and east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Agra has had 0.35" of rain, Jhansi 1.46", Cawnpore 1.50" and Allahabad 0.58." Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is locally in excess in the east of the province. Temperature was generally below normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Mount Abu reports 0.35" of rain. Skies are clear over upper Sind and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in the former area and in excess locally in Rajputana. Temperature was below normal in most parts of Rajputana. Jacobabad recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 113 deg.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rajkot has had 0.18" of rain. Surat and Ahmedabad each 0.32" and Indore 0.11". Skies are heavily clouded and humidity is nearly normal. Maximum temperature was below normal in Cutch and locally in Gujarat and Central India West; the minimum was almost as usual throughout the division.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore reports 0.70" of rain, Saugor 0.90", Akola 0.12" and Raipur 0.19". Skies are in general moderately to heavily clouded and humidity is nearly normal. Temperature was lower than usual in the north of the area and almost as usual in the south.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 0.20" of rain, Ratnagiri 0.53", Marmagao 0.82" and Karwar 0.98". Skies are in general moderately to heavily clouded and moisture in the air is almost as usual. Temperature was nearly normal in the division and attained at Bombay a maximum value of 86.1 deg. and a minimum value of 79.0 deg., both being 1 deg. above normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 0.50" of rain and Hyderabad 0.39". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is locally more humid than usual in north Hyderabad. Maximum temperature was locally below normal in the Bombay Deccan; the minimum was almost as usual everywhere.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has been active in northwest India and on the west coast of the Peninsula and generally weak elsewhere. Rainfall has been nearly general in the east Punjab, the United Provinces, Gujarat, the Konkan and Malabar, and local in Central India West, the Central Provinces and Hyderabad. A few falls have also occurred in Rajputana, Kathiawar and the Bombay Deccan. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned, are 3.97" at Mangalore, 1.40" at Calicut and 2.33" at Cochin.

Forecast.—Large change is not likely next 24 hours.

Observations recorded at 8 hrs., on Saturday, the 9th of July 1927

STATIONS.	Rainfall Past 24 hours.	Total 1st. June to date	Departure 1st June date
Quetta ..	..	0	—0.24
Multan ..	..	0.51	—0.65
Rawalpindi ..	..	2-45	—1.46
Lahore ..	0.54	2.93	—0.20
Hissar ..	1.73	2.70	+0.06
Ambala ..	1.06	7.54	+1.3
Delhi ..	4.00	5.25	—0.23
Agra ..	0.35	1.68	—3.39
Mainpuri ..	0.08	3.27	—1.73
Jhansi ..	0.46	5.21	—2.77
Cawnpore ..	0.50	10.05	+4.62
Allahabad ..	0.58	9.63	+1.30
Jacobabad ..	..	0	—0.37
Karachi ..	..	1.06	—0.10
Bikaner ..	..	0.73	—1.53
Ajmer ..	..	1.54	—2.60
Jaipur ..	..	0.70	—3.84
Kotah ..	0 04	3 29	—2.41
Mount Abu ..	0.35	10.14	—0.51
Bhuj ..	..	3.46	+0.43
Dwarka ..	..	2.97	—0.93
Veraval ..	0.01	5.91	+3.01
Rajkot ..	0.18	6.84	—0.13
Bhavnagar Para...	..	5.93	—1.11
Surat ..	0.3	15.63	+2.70
Ahmedabad ..	0.32	11.82	+4.57
Deesa ..	0.03	4.80	+0.44
Neemuch ..	0.07	3.29	—3.23
Indore ..	0.11	6.81	—1.08
Jubbulpore ..	0.70	7.21	—4.94
Saugor ..	0.90	7.21	—2.83
Hoshangabad ..	..	6.16	—3.56
Khandwa ..	..	9.74	+2.05
Akola ..	0.12	9.10	+1.68
Amraoti ..	0.07	15.16	+7.27
Nagpur ..	..	20.05	+7.4
Chanda ..	0.03	24.55	+13.4
Raipur ..	0.19	10.33	—2.35
Bombay ..	0.20	42.87	+16.43
Ratnagiri ..	0.53	38.08	—0.77
Marmagoa ..	0.82	37.05	—2.36
Karwar ..	0.98	52.99	+3.14
Malegaon ..	0.03	9 25	+3.58
Ahmednagar ..	0.06	7.15	+1.47
Poona ..	0.07	7.97	+1.46
Sholapur ..	..	6 42	+0.53
Bijapur ..	..	3.89	—0.06
Belgaum ..	0.50	10.73	—1.33
Ahrangabad ..	0.03	13.94	+7.08
Nizamabad (Indur.)	..	13.99	+5.94
Hyderabad ..	0.39	8 66	+2.52
Mangalore ..	3.97	65.35	+16.79
Calicut ..	1.40	46.96	+2.49
Cochin ..	2.33	37.40	+1.12
Trivandrum ..	0.02	14.98	—0.91
Colombo ..	..	10.53	+1.34
Masulipatam ..	..	7.0	+0.80
Bellary ..	..	2.56	+0.35
Cuddapah ..	..	5.39	+1.28
Madras ..	0.66	4.49	+1.45
Bangalore ..	0.07	4.75	+0.80
Coimbatore ..	..	1.88	—0.20
Trichinopoly ..	..	2.90	+1.03
Negapatam ..	..	1.05	—0.83

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

9th July 1927.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a m. of	Total since 1st June 1927	Total for the corresponding period 1925	1926
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba Point	0.20	42.87	29 11	26 27
Fort	0.23	47.99	30 14	33 53
J. J. Hospital ..	0.47	39.90	29 81	32 66

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 9th July 1927.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F) at 8 a.m. 29.723 inches (.039 above normal).

Barometer (corrected at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.679 inches (.056 above normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .005 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.9 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 86.1 degrees (0.6 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 79.0 degrees (0.8 above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 83 per cent.

Relative Humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 83 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. WSW.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 17 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 236 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 38 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 2.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.20 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 10.35 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 42.94 inches.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

July 9.

S S Khandalla, Harley, Durban.
S S Varsova, Hall, Busreh.
S S Queda, Hughes, Calcutta.
S S Shwedagon, Gentle, Rangoon.
S S British Sailor, John, Abadan.

DEPARTURES.

July 10.

S S Circassia. Coldwell, Liverpool.
S S Roserie, Forsyth, Calcutta.
S S Rajput, Crebbin, Java.
S S Nagina, Fitt, Calcutta.
S S Vinstra, Guivan, Rangoon.

LOADING.

July 9.

Steamer Khandalla for Durban.

S S Varsova: The B I S N Co.'s steamer Varsova, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Queda: The B I S N Co.'s steamer Queda, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta with a general cargo.

S S British Sailor: The Shaw Wallace Co.'s steamer British Sailor arrived in hrbour on Saturday from Abadan with a cargo of fuel oil.

S S Shwedagon: The Indo B. P. Co.'s steamer Shwedagon, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon with a cargo of kerosine oil.

S S Circassia: The Graham T Co.'s steamer Circassia sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Roserie: The T M Co.'s steamer Roserie sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Calcutta with ballast.

S S Rajput: The T M Co.'s steamer Rajput sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Java, with a general cargo and passenger.

S S Nagina: The B I S N Co.'s steamer Nagina sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Calcutta with ballast.

S S Vinstra: The Graham T Co.'s steamer Vinstra, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Rangoon with a general and same bottom cargo.

EXPORT.

July 9.

S S Malwa for London:—5 sks lizard skins Cox and King Ltd., 1 bale fox skins Cox and King Ltd.

For Marseilles: 17 cwt dill seeds Tamboli and Co.

S S Mandala for London:—2200 cwt groundnut oil cakes Bhasker and Hari Lele, 550 cwt groundnut oil cakes R Mehrally and Sons, 1100 cwt linseed oil cakes and 2200 cwt groundnut oil cakes V Bhasker.

For Dunkirk: 336 bales cotton and 1000 cwt linseed Ralli Bros.

S S Tarantia for Liverpool: 1000 cwt linseed oil cakes and 1000 groundnut Haridas Sons and Co., 1500 tons manganese ore James Finlay and Co., 300 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Glasgow: 2000 cwt linseed oil cakes Moosabhoy and Co.

For Marseilles: 25 cwt gum olibanum E Viriee and Co.

S S Circassia for liverpool: 2000 cwt groundnut oil cakes N V Velmohmed, 1000 cwt linseed oil cakes Haridas Sons and Co, 370 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Sommeldijk for Hamburg: 1600 cwt myrabollams M B Kaisha Ltd., 3000 cwt linseed Volkart Bros., 240 bales cotton Volkart Bros., 50 cwt assafoetida M M T Afshar.

IMPORTS.

July 9.

S S Castalia from Liverpool. Agents: Grahams Trading Co.—27 bales cotton with art silk, 114 cases and 121 bales cotton, 10 bales paper, 150 cases galvanized rid gas, 6100 bdls G.C. sheets, 2515 bdles G.P. sheets cutting, 20 cks hols, 30 drums chloride of zinc, 100 cts glazed tiles, 1920 bags and 500 kegs bicarb soda, 467 drums caustic soda, 20 drums sodium sulphite 350 bales cotton, 143 bdles steel in bars, 90 cases yarn, 48 cases tile, 11 cases woollen piecegoods, 63 cases aluminum circles, 21 cases aluminum sheets, 12 bales and 1 cases oil cloth, 31 kegs door bolts, 25 cases cycles, 47 cases confectionary, 12 cases teteralive soap, 10 drums aniline colours, 10 cases books, 10 bales canvas, 50 bags glass lubricators, 20 brls salamonine, 13 cases canned provisions, 34 cases and 24 pkgs biscuits, 8067 plates hard spelter, 20 brls tragon, 26 cases hams, 41 cases bacon, 1593 cases and 6 bdles soap, 35 cases and 2 bdles toilet soops, 400 bdles solder, 83 bars, 121 bdles steel, 100 rolls and 16 cts felt, 70 cks hard pitch, 50 cks beer, 414 bdles black steel sheets, 32 cks tanate of soda, 145 cases viscose art silk yarn, 60 brls tallow, 104 bags bottles, 730 cks China clay, 44 cases filtrac, 85 cases cigarettes, 160 pcs steel cylinders, 20 drums paint, 2690 loose steel sleeper, 200 bdles G.C. washers, 78 bdles steel sheets, 10 cases fans, 17 bdles and 2 cases iron plates, 21 bdles paper, 20 cases rubber insulated cables, 13 cases steel electrode, 275 loose W.I. pulleys, 46 packs and 47 bdles motor tyre, covers, tubes and accessories, 46 bdles cycle rims.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICANS:—Market awaiting Acreage report. Weather slightly unfavourable. Futures 8 to 10 points higher.

Local.—Speculators Unloaded. Closed quiet but steady.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables to-day:—

N. Y. October highest—17.17 lowest 17.07 at the opening.—

"Light to moderate rainfall San Antonio district and central belt. Temperatures between 95 deg. and 100 deg. in the Western belt."

"Good trade fixing Call Sales".

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

Tone of market good. Weather reports slightly unfavourable, but no important change.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 8th inst. as under:—

"Market advanced on local covering on account of rain and in anticipation of acreage report."

AMERICANS.

Yesterday the New York futures market opened unchanged and improved on weather reports being slightly unfavourable. Futures closed at an advance of 8 to 10 points. Spot Cotton prices improved 5 points to 17.15c.

The New Orleans futures market ruled steady and closed 10 points better. Spot Cotton prices improved 8 points to 16.75c.

The Liverpool market opened 1 point lower. There was good fixing of call sales by the trade and prices improved 6 to 3 points at the close. Spot Cotton prices were unchanged and sales being 12,000 bales.

The action of the market on the eve of the acreage report indicates that some bullish figures are expected as nervous shorts were covering their sales. The reports of rains were also responsible to some extent in the steadiness of the values.

There has been nothing of any outstanding importance in the market and values have again fluctuated quietly on the basis of weather reports from the American belt. Liquidation has been noticeable on advances but there has been good trade and speculative buying on recessions. The market is therefore more or less evenly balanced for the time being, awaiting Acreage report which will be published to-day.

LOCAL MARKET.

Bombay, July 9.

Following a rise of 8 to 11 points in New York market, the local forward market opened at Rs. 345/ for A/M. Broach. Recent speculative purchases were being liquidated and the market ruled dull in the absence of any new business. The close at 4 p.m. was as under:—

Broach J/A.	336/8	336/8	335/8	335/8
Broach A/M.	345	345	344/8	345
Oomra July	327/8	328	327/8	327/8
Oomra D/J.	328	328	327/8	327/8
Bengal D/J.	298/8	299	298/8	298/8

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, July 9.

Liverpool opened 3 points Higher but declined later on. Local market ruled quiet but steady with scattered buying by Commission houses and closed as under:—

Broach J/A.	335	335/4	335	335
Broach A/M.	345	345/4	344/12	345
Oomra July	327/8	327/8	327/4	327/4
Oomra D/J.	327/8	327/8	327/4	327/4
Bengal D/J.	298/8	299	298/8	299

SAMPIN MARKET.

Bombay, July 9.

Sampin market closed this morning as under:—

	Yen.	
July	221.10	+1.40
Oct	227.80	+1.90
Jan.	228.50	+1.50

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay July 9.

			Ready Mill Terms Now.
Bengal Superfine	M. G.		307-7
" Fine	302	Nov.+28/9Dec.+17 8	
" F. G.	"		298
Sind-Punjab Fine	"		300 2
" F. G.	"		298
Wardha-Hingt Fine	M. G.		310-45
Nagpur	340-45	Nov.+36Dec+23-4	
Yeotmal	"		335-37
Arvi	335/37	Nov+28De+15-6	
Amraoti			330-35
Kamgaon-Akola	330/35	Nov+21Dec+10/1	
Mulkapur	"		328-30
Khandesh	325	Nov.+13Dec.+1	
Muthia Fine	"		320/25
Nanded/Purna Best Quality	"		335
Purna Average	"		325
Parbhani/Sailu "	"		322/30
Indore/Ujjain "	"		330/32
Burwah Sanavad	"		328/30
Broach Fine M.G.,			345/50
F.G.,			338/40
Westerns Good MG			335/37
" HG.			"
Cambodia Fine M G			380/85
Miraj/Sangli F.G. M G			315/50
Compta F.G.M.G.			345/50
Dholleras			
Kadi/Viramgam			

LONDON PRODUCE.

	London, July 9.
Cottonseed, Bombay, Shipment, Sellers, July-Aug.	£8-15-0
Castorseed, Bombay, Shipment, Sellers, July-Aug.	£17-2-6
Rapeseed, Toria, ton, Shipment Paid, July-Aug.	£19-5-0

NEW INDIA
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
TOTAL FUNDS RS. 1,62,85,143
Insure now, before you suffer loss.
FIRE
MARINE
BURGLARY
MOTOR CAR
PERSONAL ACCIDENT
ALL RISKS
(Jewellery)
Etc., Etc.
Call at the Office
CENTRAL BANK BUILDING,
Esplanade Road.
General Manager, R. J. DUFF.

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

(MESSRS. BRUE & CO.)

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, July 9

In full pressed Bales.	Yesterday.	Since 1st. September This Year.	Last Year.
Khandesh ..		3,13,547	2,90,476
Central India	517	3,00,714	3,73,093
Barsi and Nagar	572	2,09,971	2,21,265
Hyderabad-Gaorani		68,638	73,970
Berar	144	5,68,132	4,73 659
Central Provinces		2,27,619	2,45,487
Total Oomras..	1263	16,79 621	16,77,950
Dholera	37	1,93,026	2,77,773
N.W. Provinces ..		57,989	1,29,516
Rajputana ..	125	57,007	1,09019
Sind-Punjab ..		1,15,357	2,91,334
Broach	103	2,37617	3,12040
Coompta & Dharwar	93	1,26632	1,33641
Westerns-Northerns	68	65285	93,525
Cocoanada ..		4,07	2 634
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		37,676	58,515
Persian		4258	4348
American		3,31,773	17257
Egyptian and African		81,308	72,341
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts		252	3,347
Total	1749	29,88,214	31,89,270

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 7th July

In full pressed Bales. Yesterday.		This year	Last year.
Europe	2398	5,60,755	5,12,050
Japan & China	4600	14,09 676	16,33,381
Coast Ports ..	108	23,020	22,305
Up-country by Rail		1,43,855	94,112
Afloat in harbour for Europe			
China and Japan		20,813	49,818
Total	7106	19,58,304	23,11,636

KEROSENE BAZAAR RATES.

(The Burma Oil Company, Limited Bombay.)

Bombay, July 8.

	Rs.	a.	p.
"Waterlily" 150 deg. F. Test per case of 2 tins	9	10	0
"Firefly" 150 deg F. Test per case of 2 tins	9	4	0
"Swastika" 125 deg. F. Test per 2 tins	7	12	6
"Chukker" 125 deg. F. Test per 2 tins	7	10	6
"Chukker" 125 deg. F. in bulk per 8 Imp. Gals.	6	6	0
"Victoria" 125 deg. F. per 2 tins	6	4	6
"Victoria" 125 deg. F. in bulk per 8 Imp. Gals.	5	0	6

The Asiatic Petroleum Company (India) Limited.)

Bombay, July 8.

	Rs	a.	p.
Shell Cases per case	10	0	6
Anchor Brand New tins per pair	7	12	6
Rising Sun Brand New tins per pair	7	10	6
Rising Sun Brand Bulk per 8 Imp. Gals.	6	6	6
Swan Brand New tins per pair	6	4	6
Swan Brand Bulk per 8 Imp. Gals.	5	0	6

BULLION MARKET.

SILVER.

Bombay, July 9.

Yesterday London market ruled quiet. Very little business doing. China was a buyer at lower prices. The local market opened steady but declined on profit taking and bear pressure. The closing quotations as per Bullion Brokers Asso. Ltd. were as under:—

Ready	58/14/0		
Ashad	58/15	59/0/6	58/14 58/15/0
Shravan	59/0	59/1/6	58/15 59/0/0

Double options premium.—

Ashad	0	7	0
Shravan	1	0	0

Shanghai Exchange 2-6 3/4

GOLD.

Bombay, July 9.

The market ruled quiet but steady and closed as under:—

Ready Bar Gold	21	8	9
Ashad	21	8	0
Shravan	21	8	3
Central Bank	21	10	0
Chartered Bank	21	10	0
National Bank	21	11	3
Sovereigns Ready	13	7	9
Sovereigns (Forward	13	8	3

EXCHANGE

Bombay, July 9.

B. C. RATE--
Bank's selling T T 1/5 25/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 13-16.
LONDON--
Bank's selling T T 1|5 13|16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 27/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 1/8.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 7/8.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 29/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 902.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 972.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 957.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 131 1/4.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 127 1/4
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling Rs. 136 1|4.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 173 1|2.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156 1/4.
NEW YORK--
Bank's selling D D Rs. 277 1/2.
CROSS RATE—
London—New York Dol. 4.85 9/16.
London—Paris Frcs. 124.01.
London—Switzerland 25.22.
London—Brussels Frcs. 94.91.
London—Rome Liras 88.90.
London—Berlin Marks 20.48-3|4.
Tone of exchange.—Steady Dull.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, July 9.

3 Months 4-3/8 per cent.
6 Months 4-1/2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 3 to 2-3|4 per cent.
1 to 3 months 2 per cent.
6 months 2-1|2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Steady.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.

STOCK AND SHARES.

Bombay, July 9

The market remained closed being the last day for clearing purposes. The securities market ruled steady with a limited business. The market will open on Monday for usual business:—

SECURITIES

Bombay, July 9.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 78.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 95.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 89/8.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 101/7.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 102/8.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 103/9.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 108/8.
5 1/2 per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106/9.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100/13.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 105/10.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106/14.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 108/2.
6 1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112/14.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 88.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 86/8.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 86/8.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 112/10.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 103
Forward rates 15th July Sett. 3 1/2 per cent. Paper Rs. 78 1945-55 Rs. 108/8.

LINSEED OIL.

London, July 9.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, ewt., delivery Sellers, July-Aug.	31-10-1|2
Linseed Oil, naked, London, ewt., delivery, Buyers, Sept.-Dec.	32|6

LINSEED.

London, July 9.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton, Shipment, Sellers, July-Aug.	£18-0-0
Linseed, Calcutta, ton, Shipment, Sellers	£18-2-6
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f., ton, Shipment, Sellers, July-Aug.	£16-2-6
Linseed, Bombay, Shipment, Sellers, July-Aug.	£18-17-6

PRODUCE MARKET

LINSEED AND WHEAT.

Bombay, July 9.

The produce market ruled quiet but steady and closed as under:—

Linseed Sept.	11	2	0
Linseed May	11	2	0
Wheat Sept.	8	0	0
Wheat May	7	14	0

PRODUCE RECEIPT.

Bombay, July 9.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 8th inst.

	Cwts.
Wheat	5,614
Linseed	2,694
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	372
Gingellyseeds	146
Poppyseed	6
Groundnuts	1,527
Castorseed	770
Rice	1,197
Myrabollams	677
Cottonseed	2,504
Mowraseed	268
Gram	398
Joowar	386
Coal	2,243 tons.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, July 9.

October	17.37+.22
December	17.58+.22
January	17.65+.23
March	17.85+.22
May	17.98+.23
Middling Spot	17.35+.20

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, July 9.

July	16.98+.25
October	17.28+.25
Middling Spot	17.00+.25

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U.S.A.

New York, July 9.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	4,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil.
Day's Exports to the Continent	6,000

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 9.

Scinde, Good	7.45+.05
Scinde, Fully Good	7.65+.05
Scinde, Fine	7.85+.05
Bengal, Good	7.45+.05
Bengal, Fully Good	7.65+.05
Bengal, Fine	7.85+.05
Oomra, Good	7.85+.05
Oomra, Fully Good	8.10+.05
Oomra, Fine,	8.35+.05
Broach, Good	7.85+.05
Broach, Fully Good	8.15+.05
Broach, Fine	8.45+05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 9.

July	17.25+.14
August	17.28+.14
September	17.30+.14
October	17.43+.14
November	17.40+.14
December	17.38+.13
January	17.36+.12
February	17.36+.12
March	17.35+.12
April	17.35+.12
May	17.33+.12
June	17.33+.12
Sakellaridis, F. G. F. Spot	17.80+.15
July	17.33+.12

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, July 9.

July	9.09+.07
August	9.10+.06
September	9.17+.06
October	9.22+06
November	9.24+.06
December	9.27+.06
January	9.31+.06
February	9.33+.06
March	9.37+.07
April	9.38+.07
May	9.41+.07
June	9.42+.07
July	9.43+.07
Middling Spot	9.25+.08

SALES.

Liverpool, July 9.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	8,000
Sales on Speculation	2,000
Sales of East Indian Cotton	nil.

LONDON SILVER.

London, July 9.

Silver—Business small. Market quiet.	
Spot	25 7/8
Forward	25 7/8

LONDON GOLD.

London, July 9.

Bar Gold, Fine per oz £4:4:11 1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, July 9.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 3 1/4 per cent.
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans 3 1/2 per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 months 4 11/32 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months 4 1/2 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4 3/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5 1/4 per cent.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

ACREAGE ESTIMATED 42,683,000

Bombay, July 10.

Yesterday Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture issued the estimate of 42,683,000 acres planted for cotton this season against 46,898,000 acres last season at this time of the year.

The above estimate is in no way a bullish document but certainly it proved a disappointment to those who believed in a larger figure. However it is slightly above the general expectation and it caused heavy short covering by nervous bears with a result of sharp improvement in the values. At the advance there was some profit taking by the bulls and prices ruled somewhat low from the highest point touched.

As pointed out this report is no way an indication to the ultimate yield of cotton but it will serve as a basis throughout the season, with the monthly conditions of the crop for making forecasts of production.

SOURCES AND METHODS.

The first acreage estimate of the season is made as of July 1st and relates to the acreage planted but abondened prior to that date not being included. In December an estimate is made of the acreage harvested showing abandoned figure.

Several sources of information are used and a number of methods have been developed for determining the acreage of cotton. The Bureau of the Census reports each spring on the actual number of bales ginned from the preceding year's crop, and every ten years takes a census of acreage. These enumerations furnish the basis each year for revising the Departments's estimates of acreage. By reducing the number of bales reported ginned to pounds and dividing by the acreage yield per acre of lint cotton, as reported by the correspondents, which is considered a reasonably accurate figure, a very close indication of the actual acreage harvested the previos year can be obtained.

With this annual check upon the Department's estimate of the harvest acreage the previous year, it is relatively easy to determine the approximate acreage in cultivation on July 1st, of that year by adding to the harvested acreage the acreage estimated to have been abandoned between July 1st and harvest. This figure, thus determined for each state for the previous year, is used as the basis on which to work in estimating the percentage of increase or decrease in the current year's acreage of cotton in cultivation as of June 25, compared with the acreage in cultivation on the same date the previous year.

In determining this annual change in acreage, several methods are employed. The latest and most promising method yet devised for determining the change is what is known in the Department as the "field count" method. Briefly this method consists of counting the number of fields in each kind of crop each year along enough identical routes considered to be typical of the entire state and from these counts determining the change or shift in acreage that has occurred. It is also used to determine acreage abandonment. Wherever telephone or telegraph poles are found the method is refined by counting the poles opposite the various kinds of crops and in this way estimating the change. Special mechanical counters and devices for taking the actual linear measurements of fields have been successfully developed which facilitate the work and improve its accuracy.

While the field count method has been used experimentally for several years, it has only been generally applied for about two years, 1922 being the first year that the results were given serious consideration by the Board. Prior to that time the preliminary estimate of acreage in cultivation was largely based upon an average of the opinion of many correspondents as to the change in acreage, expressed in a percentage of the preceding and usual years.

A second method upon which considerable dependence is placed, and which is also comparatively new, is that of securing from many thousands of cotton producers both direct from Washington and through the state agricultural statisticians the actual acreage planted to cotton and other crops on their own farms, for both the current and previous year, from which not only the percentage of change in acreage can be computed direct, but also the ratio of cotton to other crops in both years. This inquiry is made twice a year. The first inquiry furnishes information as as the acreage in cultivation as of July 1st and the second the acreage left for harvest after deducting the abandonment.

Another helpful method which is used by the state agricultural statisticians is of asking the correspondents who report direct to them to estimate for their locality the number of acres planted to each crop out of every 100 acres in all crops.

An older but nevertheless useful method of asking the direct question of the many correspondents as to how the acres in cotton in their respective localities compare (a) with the acres in cotton the previous year, and (b) with the usual acreage, is still used.

A number of other special methods are used for particular states, such as yearly records of fertilizer sales, acreage planted per plow, the shift in acreage of other crops, etc.

Special correlation studies of the influence of weather, prices and other factors upon acreage are also made which throw considerable light on the causes of changes in acreage.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Subscribed Capital on the 1st July 1927. 14,25 00 000

LIABILITIES.

Subscribed Capital	11,25 00 000
Capital Paid up	5,62 50 000
Reserve	5,00 00 000
Public Deposits	9,77 82 000
Other Deposits	71,70 82 000
Loans against securities per contra	——
Loans from the Government of India under Section 20 of the Paper Currency Act against Inland bills discounted and purchased per contra	——
Contingent Liabilities	——
Sundries	1,19 80 000
Rupees	98,80 44 000

The above balance sheet includes—

Deposits in London	£ 958,900
Advances in London	£ 941,800
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	£ 46,100
Percentage	26.82
Bank Rate	5 p.c.

ASSETS.

Government Securities	18,65 52 000
Other authorized securities under the Act	1,73 68 000
Loans	12,48 72 000
Cash Credits	29,72 73 000
Inland bills discounted and purchased	4,79 11 000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	25 75 000
Bullion	20 000
Dead Stock	2,75 99 000
Liability of constituents for contingent liabilities per contra	——
Sundries	64 29 000
Balances with other Banks	6 75 000
	71,12 74 000
Cash	22,17 70 000
Rupees	93,30 44 000

LIABILITIES.

	Increase
Public Deposits Rs.	1,01,00,000
	Increase
Other Deposits "	1,18,84,000

ASSETS.

	Decrease.
Bank's Investments "	1,43,60,000
	Decrease.
Loans "	17,94,000
	Increase.
Cash Credits "	56,46,000
	Increase.
Bills Discounted and Purchased "	4,67,000
	Increase.
Cash "	3,22,51,000
Percentage	26.82.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

New York, July 8.

	Bales.
Receipts of Cotton at all U. S. Ports	43,000
Exports to Great Britain	19,000
Exports to France and Continent	73,000
Exports to Japan	33,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	1,126,000
Stock of Cotton at Interior Towns	448,000

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool, July 8.

	Bales.
Total Cotton. Actual Exports	4,000
Total Cotton, Forwarded to Consumers	64,000
Total Cotton Imports	33,000
Total Cotton, Stocks	1,409,000
Actual Week's Sales	63,370

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, July 9.

T T Berlin on London	Unquoted
T T Amsterdam on London	Unquoted
T T Brussels on London	34.91
T T Madrid on London	28.59
T T Milan on London	Unquoted
T T Berne on London	25.22
T T Paris on London	124.02
T T London on Prague	163.81

LONDON RUBBER.

London, July 9.

Smoked, Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot. Buyers	1|4-1|2
Smoked, Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot, Sellers	1|4-5|8
Pale Crepe, lb. Spot, Buyers	1|4-1|2
Pale Crepe, lb. Spot, Sellers	1 4-5|8

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, July 9.

Barletta, Russo, per 63 lb. Shipment, Sellers, July-Aug	53|6
Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb., Shipment, Sellers, July-Aug.	54-6
Wheat, Australian, Shipment, Sellers, July-Aug.	55|6
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, Shipment to Liverpool, Paid and Buyers Aug.	54|6

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, July 9.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25,	14
C. and F. Calcutta, July-Sept., per cwt.	14|9
Oct.-Dec., per cwt.	14|10-1|2
Jan.-Mar. per cwt.	15 1-1|2
C. and F. Bombay, Oct.-Dec. per cwt.	15 0-1|4
C. and F. Karachi, Oct.-Dec. per cwt.	15|1

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Anniversary celebrations of the Seva Sadan, Harvey Road, Gamdevi, 5-30 p.m., Raja Partapgirji Narsingirji presiding.

Dr. J. M. Unwala's lecture on "Ancient City of Susa," K. R. Cama Institute, 172, Hornby Road, 6 p.m.

RAILWAY TIMINGS.

G. I. P.

Trains	Arrivals. H.M.
Madras Mail	6-45
Nagpur Mail	7-00
Peshwar Express	8-45
Poona Mail	11-30
Poona Express	12-15
Calcutta Mail	15-15
Nagpur Express	16-00
Punjab Mail	16-50
Poona Express	19-45
Madras Express	21-15
Trains	**Departures. H.M.**
Poona Express	7-45
Madras Express	8-15
Punjab Mail	12-45
Poona Express	14-15
Nagpur Mail	15-00
Poona Mail	15-15
Calcutta Mail	19-15
Peshawar Express	21-00
Nagpur Express	22-30
Madras Mail	22-00

B. B. AND C. I.

	Arr.	Dep.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	11-15	16-30
Gujrat Mail	7-25	20-45
Kathiawar Mail	8-35	21-05
Delhi Express	6-20	21-25
Express	19-35*	7-25

*Terminates at Church Gate.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

All gentlemen of the Special Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions and classified in Group "B" are required to attend at the High Court on the 1st Floor on Monday morning, the 11th instant at 11 o'clock (S.T.)

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Teheran route interrupted. Telegrams will be accepted for Russia in Europe and Caucasus and for Turkey in Europe and Asia via Tiflis.

PATHE CINEMA.

Dorothy Mackaill and Jack Mulhall scored a decided screen hit in their latest feature vehicle for First National, "Just Another Blonde," which opened Saturday of two young men and two young women stay. It is difficult to say who deserves the most praise in this picture, Miss Mackaill, Mulhall, or Director Alfred Santell, who has added another real success to his already long list of fine pictures made for First National. "Just Another Blonde" is a delightful little story, with plenty of love interest, suspense comedy, and thrills. It is an adaptation of the late Gerald Beaumont's story, "Even Stephen," and is the story of two young men and two young women of an unusual walk of life. Mulhall and William Collier, Jr., play the parts of young gamblers at a gambling house. Dorothy Mackaill and the smart-looking Louise Brooks are a dance hall hostess and an attendant at a shooting gallery, respectively. The two young men have vowed never to fall in love and their life is a fifty-fifty affair. But, of course, love finds a way, even though an air-plane crash does help out, and all ends happily. This quartet of young players are admirably fitted for their roles.

DEATH OF GREAT EDUCATIONIST

Educational circles in the city will hear with regret the news of the sudden death of the Reverend Father Pernan, Rector of St. Mary's High School, Byculla, which occurred on Friday night. The deceased gentleman was ailing for some days and the news of his unexpected death came as a shock to the large circle of friends, whom he made during the period of his rectorship of the school. Born in Barcelona, Spain, Rev. Father Pernan came of a noble family, but after taking the Doctor's degree in Mathematics at the University of Barcelona, he joined the order of Jesuits and proceeded to the Phillipines where he filled the chair of Mathematics at the Steneo de Manilla, the largest college in the Phillipines. When the German Jesuits in Bombay were asked to remove as a result of war events Father Pernan with a batch of Spanish Jesuits came over to Bombay and took charge of th Cathoic educational institutions of the city, which he soon placed on a sound and successful basis. The Bombay mission will now find it diffical to repair the loss caused by his sudden death as he was an educationist of wide experience and full of practical sympathy for the people of this country.

His funeral which took place on Saturday evening was attended by a huge concourse of people of all castes and creeds and the bier was lifted by the old boys of the institutition of which he was the Rector.

THEFT IN CLARE ROAD.

Kasamali, a dealer in boots and shoes residing in Rogay Building at Clare Road went to attend Moharram Majlis on Friday night. On his return after midnight he found his room broken open and cash and jewellery valued at Rs. [illegible],000 missing.

HIGH COURT

DESERTION BY HUSBAND

DECREE NISI GRANTED TO MRS EDITH MARIA WHITE.

The Hon. the Chief Justice and Justices Crump and Blackwell on the Appellate Side of the High Court heard the reference sent by the District Judge of Poona for confirmation of the decree nisi passed in favour of Mrs. Edith Maria White.

The petitioner was married to Lt. Douglas White at Kirkee Poona in 1914. They lived together till the outbreak of the war when the husband left on military duty for East Africa. On his return Mrs. White discovered some letters addressed to him showing that he had misconducted himself with another women. Mrs. White's uncle intervened, the letters were destroyed, and the quarrel was patched up between the couple.

In 1920, White went upcountry on duty, and Mrs. White went to England for health. Subsequently their relations were again strained over Mrs. White's friendship with another man. In September 1921, White agreed to give her a monthly allowance, but the promise remained unfulfilled after one payment.

On Mrs. White's application, the District Judge of Poona passed a decree nisi in her favour granting her dissolution of marriage on the ground of desertion by her husband.

Their Lordships made the decree absolute.

ASSAULTING SINGING GIRLS AND THEIR VISITORS.

TWO RAMPURIS SENTENCED.

Before Mr. Justice Patkar at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court on Saturday three Rampuris, Ahmed Khan Bahadur Khan, Bhurekhan Yar Mahomed Khan and Akbar Khan were tried on Saturday for causing hurt and robbery.

Mr. R. S. Pandit, in opening the case for the prosecution, stated that on April 5, 1927 at about 11 p.m. the accused went to Bachyu Shetti chawl at Foras Road and knocked at the door of a singing girl, Sabratinbai on the second floor. Finding that no one responded, the accused attempted to break open the door and threatened to kill the inmate if she did not pay them Rs. 300. She raised an alarm, at which the Rampuris in failing to force their way in, entered the room of another singing girl on the same flat, where the first accused struck a visitor who was listening to the music. The visitor was dragged down by the other two accused and was deprived of his dress, his rings and Rs. 3. The girl was also assaulted.

The scene then shifted to the first floor where the "trio" attacked a "tea boy" and relieved him of his purse containing Rs.3 Then they coolly walked into the premises of another singing girl on the same floor assaulted some visitors causing them injuries and robbed them of a large sum of money. A hue and cry was raised by the inmates and the accused decamped with their booty.

Information was conveyed to the Nagpada police station and the accused were secured by three constables, following a hot chase. The accused were marched to the police station and on a search the entire plunder was recovered.

Mr. Kolaskar appeared for the defence.

The first accused in his statement before the jury, admitted that he did go to the room of a singing girl on the night in question, but to hear music. Witness Mr. Hasanalli abused him and, therefore, he struck him with a stick.

The second accused submitted that he went to the chawl to hear music. He accosted a tea boy and asked him for a cup of tea; beyond that nothing happened.

The third accused said that on the night in question he was in search of his brother who had arrived in Bombay from Delhi without informing his parents. He was directed to seek him in Foras Road near the Tramway stables. He could not find his brother and on seeing a crowd near Bachyu Shetti chawl he proceeded to the spot. He joined the crowd when the police arrested him.

His Lordship, having summed up the case, the jury unanimously found the first accused guilty, and the third accused not guilty.

Agreeing with the verdict, his Lordship sentenced the first and second accused to five years' rigorous imprisonment each, and acquitted the third.

MEMBERS OF IMPROVEMENT TRUST AND CONTRACTORS.

MR. TAIRSEE'S RESOLUTION'

Mr. Lakhmidas Rowji Tairsee has sent the following letter to the Secretary of the Improvement Trust:—

8th July, 1927.

To,
The Secretary,
The Bombay Improvement Trust.

Sir,

Please note that at the next meeting of the Committee I will move: "It is undesirable that a member of the Committee should, through the agency of any officer or servant of the Board, put himself in communication with any of Board's contractors."

IMPERIAL BANK

RS. 17 LAKHS PROFITS FOR HALF YEAR

BOMBAY, July 9.

The following is a memorandum of the Imperial Bank's profit for the half year ended 30th June 1927:—

Net profit for the half year ended 30th June 27 Rs. 76,15,200.

Brought forward from 31st December 1926 Rs. 9,49,600.

Total Rs. 85,64,800.

DISTRIBUTION.

Dividend declared for half-year at per annum free of income-tax absorbing Rs. 45,00,000.

Transferred to Reserve Fund. Rs. 7,50,000.

Transferred to Pension Fund Rs.3,00,000

Carried forward Rs. 30,14,800.

Total Rs. 85,64,800.—A. P.

MOTOR CYCLE ACCIDENT.

LEADS TO DISCOVERY OF THEFT.

An accident to a motor cycle driven along Frere Road in the early hours of Sunday morning resulted in serious injuries to one of the three occupants of the Bike and the discovery that it belonged to one Mr. Kishen Singh employed in the G.I.P. Railway Co., and was stolen. The cycle struck against a Municipal watertank and was completely damaged. A. P. Joseph, a Madrasi Christain sitting in the side-car attached to the cycle received severe injuries including fracture of the skull and was removed to the hospital where his condition is considered to be precarious. The other man in the side-car was fortunate to receive only slight injuries while the man who was driving the car escaped without any injuries and is being noticed by the police who want him on a charge of theft.

The cycle was kept by its owner in a compound near his house at Frere Road along with another which belonged to one B. J. Hancock. An attempt is also said to have been made to get away with Mr. Hancock's car and some parts of the same are reported to have been stolen.

The police have arrested the two men and are making further inquiries.

DEATH DUE TO FALLING DOWN.

Insadak Hussein Fida Hussein, a Muslim boy aged about 6 years fell down from the first floor of the Bhora Masjid at Dharamsi Street on Sunday morning and sustained a fracture of his skull. He was removed to the hospital where he died the same noon.

It appeared that the boy had gone with his father who was there.

At an inquest the City Coroner's Jury recorded a verdict of accidental death.

STRANGE CAUSE FOR SUICIDE

LETTERS YIELD NO MEANING.

Letter exhibiting the strangeness of human nature were read before Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavale, the City Coroner, and his Jury on Sunday morning, when an inquest touching the death of Odiappa N. Sallian, a Mangalorean Hindu yiuth, aged 21 years, who, it may be recalled assaulted Miss Nunez, an Anglo-Indian girl employed in the Railway Laundry at Byculla on Tuesday last, was held on Sunday. Sallian had attacked Miss Nunez with a scythe and had subsequently swallowed poison himself. He was removed to the hospital where he died on Saturday.

He had addressed three letters: one to the Commissioner of Police, another to the proprietor of the Railway Laundry and the third to the City Coroner.

To the Coroner he wrote that he had taken sulphuric acid himself to commit suicide although it was against the Ten Commandments to do so.

In the letter to the Commissioner of Police he stated that he had been known to Mr. M. A. Allan, the owner of the Railway Laundry since it was founded three years ago. He had resigned his job in the laundry to avoid unpleasantness likely to be caused on account of a girl and had got himself employed in a Colaba laundry. But as he could not work there, he again applied to Allan for a job and was refused. He considered Miss Nunez responsible for the refusal and had decided to murder her and commit suicide. His letter to Allan made no meaning.

A verdict of suicide was recorded by the Coroner's Jury.

Miss Nunez who was assaulted by the deceased was sent to the hospital where she was treated and was allowed to go as the injuries were slight.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

A TIE LEADS TO SECOND VOTING

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, July 7.

A meeting of the General Board of the Thana Municipality was held on the 5th of July in the Municipal Hall, Thana, to elect the President and Vice-President for the term of one year. For the Presidentship two names were proposed—Mr. B. A. Padhye, the present President and Mr. Navalkar. Both having secured equal number of votes, Mr. Padhye, the President refused to exercise his right of giving the casting vote and the meeting had to be adjourned to the 12th instant to transact the same business.

CRICKET

SATURDAY'S MATCHES.

It was a welcome surprise to have a short cessation of rain on Saturday and the lull in the usual weather for the past week gave cricketers the opportunity of geting out into the sunshine and making the most of it.

On the Kennedy Sea Face the Islam Gym. were the hosts of the Sydenham College their match resulting in a victory for the former after a low scoring match. The bowling of Gulam Musain, Rasool and Shakoor was too much for the Collegians who could only collect 42 runs, Engineer being the only batsman to reach double figures. The Gym. did not have much difficulty in making the runs, having five wickets in hand with 56 runs on the board.

Sydenham College.—Gilder 6, Engineer 14, Marshall 3, Narimun 4, Kaji 7, Nagarwalla 5, M. J. Kapadia 0, Unwalla 3, S. M. Kapadia 0, Bathena (not out) 0, Mody 0, extra 3, total 42.

Bowling:—Gulam Hussein 3 for 14 Shakoor 4 for 6. Rasool 3 for 22.

Islam Gym. "A":—Shfee 6, Abdulla 0, Gulam Hussein 7, Rasool 20, A. G. Khan 0, Razavi (not out) 14, M. Shaikh (not out) 9, rest did not bat, total for 5 wickets) 56.

Bowling:—:—M. J. Kapadia 3 for 22, Unwalla 1 for 8.

Rain saved them from what looked like certain defeat for the Hindu Gym. "B" in their match against the Young Hindu Cricketers. Batting first the visitors scored 127 runs for 8 wickets, D. M. Asher with 45 to his account being top-scorer. The home had scored 41 for the loss of 7 wickets when the rain put a stop to the game.

Young Hindus:—Dalal 11, Asher 0, Mukadam 5, D. M. Asher 45, S. P. Kapadia 18, Chinchlia 28, H. M. Kapadia (not out) 12, J. R. Asher 0, Bhatia 4, Patel (not out) 0, Vaidya did not bat, Extra 4. Total (for 8 wickets) 127.

Hindu Gymkhana "B":—Engineer 1, Shirodkar 2, Joshi 0, Bhalerao 23. Desai, 0, Gokhale 7, Paralkar 2, Paranjye (not out) 4, Apte (not out) 2, Rest did not bat, Extra 0, Total (for 7 wickets) 41.

The B. B. and C. I. Rly. turned out a strong team to play the Parsi Gymkhana on the Kennedy Sea Face and the match proved to be one of the best of the day. Pardeshi and Mahale gave their side a good start and consistent batting down the list caused 117 to be put up for the loss of 6 wickets when the railway declared. The home team began badly by losing four of their best men for next to nothing and before the first decade had been put up; but Marshall and Engineer formed a good partnership which helped the team to collect 52 runs for 6 wickets when the match came to an end.

B. B. and C. I. Rly.—K. P. Pardeshi 36, H. A. Mahale 21, H. J. Vajifdar 13, P. Vithal 3, B. E. Kapadia 21, F. A. Major 13, G. D. Moore (not out) 10, J. F. Havewalla, J. D. Antia, J. S. Warden, P. Baloo did not bat, Extra 0, total (for 6 wkts.) 117.

Bowling.—E. S. Mistry 3 for 44, H. J. Engineer 2 for 30, M. B. Vatchal for 1.

Parsi Gymkhana "A".—B. K. Kalapesi 0, B. J. Spencer 0, S. H. Colah 0, H. N. Contractor 1, M. J. Manekshaw, 1, H. J. Engineer 23, N. D. Marshall (not out) 18, P. H. Darwalla 5, B. M. Khariwalla, M. B. Vatcha, E. S. Mistry (did not bat) Extras 4, Total (for 6 wkts) 52.

Bowling:—H. J. Vajifdar 2 for 9. J. S. Warden 2 for 19, P. Baloo 1 for 14.

SUNDAY MATCHES ABANDONED.

The weather on Sunday was not so bad as to cause fixtures to be cancelled and on the Kennedy Sea Face two matches were actually commenced, but frequent interruptions owing to rain made matters impossible and they had to be abandoned.

On the Hindu Gym. ground the Aryabandhu Cricket Club were entertained to a match with the home team. The latter electing to bat first scored 65 runs for the loss of 1 wicket when rain put an end to the game. S. S. Dongre scored 7 and K. G. Pardeshi and C. M. Rana scored 36 and 22 respectively without being beaten.

In the match between the Parsi Gym. and Friends' Union Cricket Club the latter batted first scoring 39 runs for the loss of 4 wickets.

RUGGER

A BUSY EVENING.

Followers of the rugby game had a busy evening on Saturday on the Oval where two matches were played, teams of the Bombay Gym. being engaged in both.

The ground was not as bad as it might have been and players in the first match were not seriously handicapped.

At 5-15 prompt the second fifteen of the Bombay Gym. took the field against Mr. W. H. Hammond's XV, a team comprised for the main part of masters and boys of the Cathedral High School.

The difference in size and weight was noticeable but the visitors made up for their disadvantage by superior speed. Beginning with a rush they did not take long to score a punt by Evans being dribbled over and touched down by their right wing three quarter Godwin converted.

The Gym. attacked in turn and for a time the ball remained in the school area, but a timely kick to touch by Abraham relieved the pressure and once again the school took up the offensive. A good three quarter movement almost materialised, McLeod intercepting a pass a yard from the line. Half-time arrived with the visitors leading by five points.

In the second half the Gym. improved considerably and the nature of the game was completely transformed, the visitors being mainly penned up in their own area. McLeod was reponsible for some good constructive work and his threes gave him able support. Fletcher got away to score the first try which was converted and then McLeod and Hooper added one apiece, the kicks failing in both cases.

Bombay Gym. 2nd XV.—1 goal, 3 tries—11 points.

Mr. Hammond's XV—1 goal, 1 try—5 points.

GYM. 1ST XV. IN FORM.

Following upon this match the first fifteen of the Gym. met the United Services. There was no doubt as to which was the best team and though the Gym. won comfortably it was an interesting one and was thoroughly enjoyed by the large crowd present. The outstanding feature of the match was the brilliant three-quarter play of Hopkins and Jagoe both of whom gave a display such as has been rarely seen in Bombay.

The United Services had a good pack which they exploited to the full with an almost total disregard for the attacking part of the team. The consequence was that all their efforts resolved themselves into massed attacks with the ball at their feet. On the other hand, the Gym. pack heeled out on every available opportunity and put their threes in possession. And this had the desired effort, for they scored on four occasions, one try being converted, Jagoe and Hopkins combined splendidly the ball being passed and repassed between them neatly and crisply.

At the interval the Gym. led by 14 points to nil.

The second half was much the same as the first but the Services defended with more success. Trevor Robinson was brilliant at times his handling and passing being particularly good considering the state of the ball. It is colleague Herd. White was not a whit less effective his generalship doing much to get his three quarters going. Hopkins scored a fine try between the posts and then gained the extra points by converting, while Jagoe was responsible for a brilliant run and double swerve by which he sent one of his forwards through to score.

Bombay Gym: 1st XV—6 tries, 2 goals—22 pts.

United Services. nil.

RANGILA RASUL JUDGEMENT

BOMBAY MUSLIMS' PROTEST.

DEMAND FOR AN ORDINANCE.

At a mass meeting of the Muslims of Bombay held at Gowli Mohalla, Phydownie on Sunday night with Mr. A. K. M. Sureiya, Solicitor in the chair, resolutions protesting against the judgment in the "Rangila Rasul" case and against the publication of several books and tracts in which it was alleged the religion of the Muslims was attacked, were unanimously passed. Moulanas Shaukat Ali, Nisar Ahmed, Mukhtar Ahmed Sidique, Hamid Badayuni and others were present and they addressed the meeting on the various resolutions.

The following resolutions were adopted:

(1) That this meeting of the Muslims of Bombay condemns the decision of Mr. Justice K. Dulip Singh in the "Rangila Rasul" case and requests the Government of India to promulgate an Ordinance to prevent the publication of such writings until such time as Section 153A of the Indian Penal Code is amended. The meeting further congratulates the Editor and the printer of the "Muslim Outlook" on the courageous stand they have made in honour of Islam and demands their release from the Government.

A BOMBAY PAMPHLET.

2. This meeting draws the attention of the Government of Bombay to a publication named "Murid-e-Shaitan" and the pamphlet of Multani Tabel Ram and requests the Government to take immediate steps for the suppression of such writings; otherwise the Government will be responsible for the consequences.

3. This meeting draws the attention of the Mussalmans of Bombay to the necessity of an organisation for the Ishaet-e-Islam and Tabligh work so as to make the position of the Mussalmans strong.

The meeting authorized the Chairman to forward the resolutions to the proper authorities concerned.

SIR GANGARAM DEAD.

(Sir Gagaram was born in 1851 and was educated at Thomson College. He entered the Public Works Department, Lahore in 1873 and was made Executive Engineer in 1883. He came into prominence during the Coronation durbar at Delhi in 1903, when as a Superintendent he made a great impression on his superiors. Later he entered the services of Patiala State as Engineer and retired in 1911. He rose to the height of fame during the Delhi Durbar in 1911, on which occasion he acted as the Consulting Engineer. In recognition of his services he was rewarded with extensive lands in Lahore. He took great interest in agriculture and by combining the modern scientific methods created a wonderful agricultural colony near the Ravi Banks. He was Knighted in 1922 and was appointed a member of the Royal Commission on Agriculture in 1926. Being a man of generous nature, he was honoured and respected highly as a great philanthropist.)

Men and Matters.

The English papers report that in the Epsom District a placard bearing the following legend has been put up:—

"The Paddock—Epsom Downs.
The Earl of Birkenhead.
Dancing: Roundabouts: Cake-walk.
Helter-skelter: Chair-a-planes: Over the Falls."

* * * * * *

India will be interested, however, not in the famous (political) horse's performance at Epsom but in his ensuing performances for the "Indian Stakes" in the House of Lords.

* * * * *

The Imperial Education Conference in London has concluded its session with the passing of a resolution, which was sent to the King—recording the opinion that its deliberations had strengthened the belief that "education was still one of the greatest factors in promoting material knowledge and understanding."

* * * * * *

And to think that they took all these days to find that out!

* * * *

They talk of storms in a cup of tea, but at Geneva the three Powers solemnly engaged in debating how to reduce the strength of their naval armaments can manage to create a storm 'over' a cup of tea. The Japanese representative who thought a little tea party in his rooms at a Geneva hotel might smooth over differences did not know that it would prove a stormy and futile effort.

* * * * *

The business man had advertised for a smart youth. Arriving at his office he found thirty or forty applicants waiting.

He had interviewed a dozen or so when his secretary entered with a dirty scribbled note:—

"Don't do anything until you've seen me. I'm last in the queue, but I tell you straight I'm the 'goods.'"

JUSTICE ZAVERI CONGRATULATED

PLEASANT FUNCTION AT VANITA VISHRAM

On behalf of the Vanita Vishram, congratulations were offered to Mr. Justice K. M. Zaveri and Mrs. Shivgouri Gajjar to the former on his being elevated to the High Court Bench and the latter on her being created a Justice of Peace at a gathering of ladies and and gentlemen held at the Javerbai Hall, Sandhurst Road, on Sunday evening. Sir Purushottam Thakurdas presided.

Congratulations in Gujarati and Sanskrit were read by several speakers, applauding the services of Mr. Justice Zaveri to the Vanita Vishram and his enthusiasm in the cause of the education and emancipation of the womenfolk, while congratulating Mrs. Gajjar her services in the cause of women, her great efforts for the foundations and maintenance of the Vanita Vishram were recalled.

Mrs. Gajjar and Mr. Justice Zaveri were then garlanded.

Replying Mr. Justice Zaveri thanked the organisers of the gathering for the honour done to him and narrated his relations with the Vanita Vishram.

Mrs. Gajjar also expressed her gratitude for the congratulation showered on her.

With a vote of thanks for the chair proposed by Mr. V. P. Vaidya, the gathering dispersed.

SCHOOL OF INDIAN MUSIC.

The second annual gathering of the Bombay School of Indian Music was celebrated at the Prarthana Samaj Hall, Girgaum on Sunday morning before a huge gathering of men and women. Mr. Justice S. S. Patkar presiding.

The School, it may be recalled, was started by Prof. Deodhar two years ago with the objects of reviving, preserving and advancing the ancient art of music, of raising its moral tone, spreading knowledge of the art among the poor as well as the rich. The School is run on the lines of the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya and has completed two years of its existence.

After a programme of music was gone through, Prof. B. R. Deodhar, the Principal of the School, read out the report for the last year. The report showed that there were 75 students of both sexes learning music in the School which was run with a staff of seven teachers. Several prominent personalities including Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Shankaracharya Dr. Kurtkoti and the Hon. Mr. Ratansi D. Morarji had visited the School during the year and had expressed their satisfaction. A concert was arranged specially to treat members of the Bombay Legislative Council and several had attended.

The President in a short speech congratulated Mr. Deodhar on his successfully conducting such an useful institution and said that the School deserved the sympathy of the public of Bombay. Mr. Justice Parker then compared the music of the Deccan with that of Northern India and said that while the former had nearly died out the latter was flourishing. He welcomed the idea of imparting education in music through universities.

With a vote of thanks, which was proposed after a programme of music, was gone through, the proceedings terminated.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

THE PIONEER WITH TRADITIONS OF BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF 27 YEARS WHICH ARE NOT CONFINED TO A SINGLE EXAMINATION OR SUBJECT.

IN THE CHARTERED INSURANCE INSTITUTE (London) Examination (1927) for **INSURANCE EXPERTS** (A.C.I.I.) the College, in its very first attempt stood first all round in England in competition with centres in London, Liverpool, Birmingham and Manchester.

In the Courses for **BANK OFFICERS** (C.A.I.B.) and **COMPANY SECRETARIES** (F.I.S.A.), it is the only Indian Institute whose students have passed.

In **LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE** last results (1926), our students passed in as many as seven subjects, securing the largest number of honours, whereas others passed in Book-Keeping and Law only. During prior years, London Chamber Gold Medal, Rothschild prize etc., were secured.

In G.D.A. in 1927 and 1926, the only honour and first place in India (1926) was secured. This being an over-crowded and over-worked Course, should be tacked in, if taken, with one of the above Courses with unlimited field.

Apply for Prospectus: 82-84, Esplanade Road, (Next to National Bank of India), Bombay.

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NOTICE.

The "Bombay Chronicle" Press and Office have been REMOVED to HARI BUILDING, Opposite Tobacco Godown, Old Customs House Road.

The Bombay Chronicle.

MONDAY, JULY 11, 1927.

WARNING TO WINTERTONS.

In replying to the discussion on the India Office Estimates in the House of Commons Lord Winterton made a speech which would be promptly hailed in the Anglo-Indian Press here and the Die-Hard Press in England as a triumphant vindication of bureaucratic rule and its blessings to India. The Indians, the people who know where and how very much the shoe pinches, will regard it, however, as a ridiculous parade of a futile attempt to bully the Indian Nationalists and of a vain endeavour to pose as a fair-minded mediator between two "conflicting schools of thought". With all his pretence about having come to know a larger number of leaders of Indian political opinion than his predecessors, Lord Winterton remains either densely ignorant of the *raison d'etre* of their grievances against the present soulless system of bureaucratic rule in this country or he is only playing the role allotted to him of being the mouth-piece in the Commons of his mighty chief, whose own interest in India is confined only to the furtherance of the vested interests of British capitalism in this country.

The Under-Secretary of State for India went out of his way to be grossly offensive to Mr. Saklatvala and ridiculed the idea that his views were popular even with a microscopic minority in India. He knows very well that the enthusiastic reception accorded to this distinguished son of India during his brief and hurried visit to this country was such as even a King might envy. Lord Winterton is discharging the duties of his office very perfunctorily, indeed, if he has kept himself uninstructed and ignorant about the tremendous enthusiasm Mr. Saklatvala's enunciation of the rights of the oppressed evoked wherever he went during his visit, and if he has not been informed how the Labour organisations in this country vied with one another to secure his presence in their midst even for a few minutes, how municipalities and other public bodies showered addresses of appreciation and welcome upon him. The Bombay Corporation alone remained unique in its folly in this respect, although the public of Bombay showed by their overwhelming enthusiasm at the meeting held in Mr. Saklatvala's honour how keenly it resented the idiotic action of the majority in the Corporation which refused to give the Communist M.P. even a formal address of welcome. Of course, it is not difficult to discover why the Wintertons in England deeply resent this spontaneous outburst of enthusiasm which Mr. Saklatvala's fervid advocacy of the rights of the masses evoked. It is an uncomfortable warning to them that the mass mind of India has awakened and that it has realised the value of working for the vindication of those very "shibboleths", for those very political "catch-words" which Lord Winterton satirised as "brilliant" and whose value to India he had the audacity to doubt.

Lord Winterton unctuously expressed his inability to share almost the views of those who held that after years of British rule the bulk of the Indian population was "as miserable, diseased, ignorant, and under-fed as previously", or the views of those, his Die-Hard friends, of course, who held that "the improvement" under British rule of conditions of life in India would have been greater "but for lack of co-operation and constructive attitude due to the inherited customs of Indians themselves." He tried to show himself off as a fair-minded critic and administrator by telling the Commons that "he rejected the first thesis and was unable to accept the second without qualification." But with all this pose of impartiality, he was careful to add that the second school of thought also held that "the growth of Indianisation of Service and the devolution of power resulted in the deterioration of administration". The whole tenor of his speech shows how thoroughly he agrees with his Die-Hard friends in this bogy of "deterioration of administration." His unworthy jibe at the Indian Ministers and their followers whom he ridicules "as people who persuade themselves that Socialism was attainable without paying for it" and his grotesque misrepresentation of Mahatma Gandhi that according to the latter the Indian masses did not want modern industrial progress are a measure of his anxiety deliberately to draw a false picture of India. He mentioned that Mahatma Gandhi contended that roads railways and mills "did not appeal to the people of India". Neither did they to thinkers like Edward Carpenter and John Ruskin. But the Indian people have already learnt how to treat with contempt the insinuation that they are content to rot in mediaeval misery, and that they are unwilling to reap the advantages of modern machinery. They have given the lie to these charges by the splendid manner in which they have come to the support of the Bombay mill-owners. They realise the value of safeguarding the interests of the biggest modern industry India has built up but they thoroughly agree with Mahatma Gandhi nevertheless that the machine must not master man's soul. Lord Winterton's speech is an indication that like the Bourbons the British Tories do not mean to learn anything and are incapable of imaginative insight into the political conditions that obtain in modern India. Let them be warned in time. India is determined to march on towards the goal of freedom undeterred by the obstacles the Wintertons endeavour to put in her path. Those alleged leaders from India whom Lord Winterton found craving for an opportunity to enter the Commons through the Conservative or the Liberal door to beg for the gift of Swaraj may pursue their mendicant methods to their heart's content. India is not with them. India believes in Swaraj as her birth-right and means to wrest it, however unwilling and powerful the hands that keep it away from her.

"J'ACCUSE"

It is understood that the President of the Bombay Legislative Council has disallowed Mr. Mukadam's Resolution urging the Government of India to appeal to the Houses of Parliament to impeach Baron Lloyd. The reasons for disallowing the Resolution are not yet known. If the report turns out true, we would not be much surprised. Not that we have any doubt about Baron Lloyd's responsibility for the Development muddle, but we know that Government would under one pretext or the other smother the very suggestion of such a Resolution. Time was in the unregenerate days of the East India Company when a Governor like Clive and a Governor General like Warren Hastings could be impeached. We have since moved so far towards Responsible Government that a Legislative Council may not even discuss the proposal of impeachment. As for the House of Commons for it to take the initiative in the matter as it did over a century ago, the very thought is preposterous in the present reign of prestige. If Government think that the Report of the Back Bay Committee is to be the last word on the subject, they make a grievous mistake. The startling disclosures of the Report, the significant omissions therein, and the fresh revelations since its publication have all thrown a lurid light on the doings of Baron Lloyd who has mortgaged the interests of this Presidency for years and years to come. He may be shielded now, but the very pages of history will cry out, 'J'accuse".

LEGITIMATE INTERESTS.

There is talk in London amongst people interested in Egypt, in other words, amongst the Suez Canal share-holders and all others materially interested in securing extraordinary privileges for the operations of British capital in Egypt, of an Anglo-Egyptian "Alliance" King Fuad is in London with his Prime Minister, Sarwat Pasha, a Moderate by temperament who has to deal daily with an overwhelmingly Nationalist majority in the Egyptian Parliament. Both will be glad if they can return to Cairo ready to assure the people of the land of the Nile that they should now forget about England's attitude about the Geneish waters and other trifling "reservations" and that all could be "lovely in the garden" now. The British Government are alleged to be anxious to replace the 1922 Instrument which conferred "independence" on Egypt by a Treaty of Alliance. But there is a proviso. The "legitimate interests" of Britain must be safe-guarded. What is thoroughly illegitimate in Egyptian eyes is, however, quite legitimate in British ones. One of these "legitimate" interests is the "perpetual freedom" of the Suez Canal, which means its entire control by Britain. Such an "alliance" confers on Egypt a certificate that she is chained permanently to British shackles.

BEWARE!

Mr. Shantidas Askaran, President of the Jain Association of India, has done well to warn his community against the recent notification of the Dewan of Palitana. For over a year the Jains have put themselves under a self-denying ordinance by refusing to go on pilgrimage to the Palitana temples till their dispute with the Ruler of the State regarding the Pilgrim Tax is honourably settled. The Dewan has now notified that he would allow pilgrims free of tax for one week upto the 14th instant. Whatever may be the intentions of the Dewan, his notification is likely to create, as Mr. Shantidas points out, "a breach in the united resolve of the whole community." If the Ruler now relents and is disposed to make overtures for a settlement, he should take the straight course of inviting a conference with the recognised Jain leaders. Till that is done and the dispute is settled in a manner satisfactory to all parties, the Jains will do well to heed their President's warning and refuse to budge an inch from their resolve.

TIP TO CUTCH AUTHORITIES.

Are the authorities in Cutch so entirely indifferent to the security of life and property of the subjects of the State that cases of hooliganism of a particularly revolting type should go unchecked in the territories they are supposed to administer? In direct confirmation, as it were, of the charges made against them for this indifference in Mr. Nanalal Upadhyaya's recent letter in the "Chronicle," comes the news of a violent assault upon one of the most influential and respected Khaddar workers in the State, Mr. Gokuldas Khimji of Bhuj. This gentleman was clubbed severely on the head while passing through a public thoroughfare. Such hooliganism must be promptly suppressed, otherwise Cutch will be voted down all over India as a place where no respectable persons are allowed a peaceful existence.

TRADE OF BRITISH INDIA.

SOME INSTRUCTIVE LESSONS.

The second volume of the annual statement of the sea-borne trade of British India with the British Empire and foreign countries for 1925-26 is a belated production, which, however, reveals certain rather depressing tendencies. Our foreign trade is distinctly falling in volume as the following comparative statistics disclose, the figures being in crores of rupees:

IMPORTS

Year	Merchandise	Treasure	Total
1921-22	282.59	31.30	313.89
1922-23	246.19	63.58	309.77
1923-24	237.18	53.20	290.38
1924-25	253.36	99.19	352.56
1925-26	236...	55.48	291.48
1926-27	231.40	41.31	272.71

EXPORTS

Year	Merchandise	Treasure	Total
1921-22	245.44	18.99	264.43
1922-23	314.32	2.78	317.10
1923-24	361.91	3.55	365.46
1924-25	398.17	4.91	403.08
1925-26	385.32	3.51	388.84
1926-27	309.45	2.00	311.45

The total trade has fallen from the peak figure of 755 odd crores in 1924-25 to 680.32 in the year 1925-26, and again from that figure to 584 odd crores in the last fiscal year which closed on 31st. March last, or a decline in two years by over 40 per cent. if we take the peak year to be the standard. But of this decline the largest is in the case of exports. Taking the figures for merchandise only, we find that whereas imports have declined in the last two years by barely 20 crores or some 8 per cent. from the peak of 1924-25, exports of merchandise have fallen from 398 crores to 309 crores or a decline of nearly 23 per cent. Is this due to the currency policy of the present Finance Member? And, if this state of things continues at the same rate, will India be in a position to maintain her credit in the markets of the world? The margin between exports and imports which was nearly 148 crores in 1924-25 has come down to 78 crores in the latest figures. The adverse balance of payments against India in the final balance of accounts has not in any way diminished, even if it has not increased or is not increasing in the meanwhile. The point is worth considering by everybody interested in the general welfare of India,—and Government not the least. For even if this state of things facilitates their manipulation or maintenance of their new system of currency, it is more than questionable if it be in the interests of the country as a whole in the long run.

SKIN NEARER THAN THE SHIRT.

Another point of equal importance, is in connection with the direction of the trade of India. Consider the following figures of the relative position in the import and export trade with the several countries:—

IMPORTS

Year	United Kingdom	Other parts of Empire	U.S.A.	Japan	Germany
1909-14	63	7	3	2	6
1914-18	56	9	7	10	1
1918-19	45	12	10	19	..
1919-20	51	10	12	9	..
1920-21	61	5	11	8	1
1921-22	57	10	8	5	3
1922-23	60	7	6	6	5
1923-24	56	7	6	5	5
1924-25	54	8	6	7	6
1925-26	51	8	7	6	6
1926-27	47	7	8	7	7

EXPORTS

1909-14	25	17	7	7	7	19
1914-18	31	21	12	11	4	1
1918-19	28	24	13	12	4	..
1919-20	30	14	15	14	5	..
1920-21	22	21	15	9	3	3
1921-22	20	21	10	16	4	7
1922-23	23	18	11	13	5	7
1923-24	25	14	9	14	5	7
1924-25	26	12	9	14	5	7
1925-26	21	14	10	15	6	7
1926-27	21	16	11	14	4 1/2	7

The hold of the United Kingdom on the import trade of India, notwithstanding the concealed or open advantages of favourable exchange or preferential tariffs is weakening; and we may take it that in the hour that is passing Government, as faithful henchmen of the British capitalists' interests, will hasten with further help to bolster up the tottering trade position of Great Britain. The last report of the India Tariff Board on cotton industry is an index of the extent to which the present Government of India believe in the doctrine, or rather axiom, of the skin being always and everywhere nearer and dearer than the the shirt. In the export trade also Britain and her colonies are no longer our best markets that they used to be ten short years ago; and it is up to those interested in maintaining and improving the trade positon of India to learn the lesson these figures have to teach.

COMPETITION AMONG PORTS.

Another feature of interest for the moment, at least on this side of India, is the trade at the principal ports of India. The

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NOTES OF THE DAY

Where is the Mischief?

Yet one more victim of Section 124-A of the Indian Penal Code is Mr. Satya Ranjan Bakshi, Editor of "Forward." Mr. Bakshi published in July 1926 an article entitled "Anarchy in Pabna," wherein he accused Government of having been inactive in face of the Pabna riots in pursuance of the policy of "divide and rule" which Mr. Bakshi called "Favourite Wife Polley" of Government. For this he was sentenced by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to three months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 300. On appeal, the High Court has now held that the article in question did come "within the mischief" of Section 124-A, but has reduced the sentence to a fortnight's simple imprisonment with a fine of Rs. 500. In their lengthy judgment the two Judges who heard the appeal express their conviction that the offending article was calculated to bring Government into contempt but nowhere do they seem to have discussed whether Government's conduct deserved the charge or whether the contempt was due more to Government's conduct than to its criticism. The charge brought by the Editor of "Forward" against Government is not new but has been levelled against them by a thousand more critics including a very high British ex-official. It is quite possible that under the law the article in question comes "within the mischief" of 124-A. But the question still remains whether the mischief is in the Section or Government's policy or its critic.

Anglo-Indian Research.

The spectacle of Anglo-Indian journals quarrelling with one another over the question of the composition of the Statutory Commission should prove a source of amusement to Indian politicians. The "Pioneer" has recently veered round to the view that the European Association's suggestion that the Commission should be composed of men with no previous experience of India is nothing more than a "counsel of perfection." The "Englishman" severely takes its Allahabad cousin to task for this notion; its "Ex..." it asserts pontifically that "the advocacy of a non-Indian Royal Commission is very far from being a counsel of perfection." In its eyes it is "the best of a number of suggestions." It condescends to admit that "vocal Indian opinion is strongly opposed to the idea" and it takes resort, therefore, to the argument so popular with the bureaucracy and its apologists that "the politician and the party newspaper do not necessarily represent the idea of the Indian public as a whole." Evidently, in the eyes of the Anglo-Indian journals, people who come from six thousand miles away to this country are the only people who can probe and represent the mass mind of India. The educated Indian is taboo—because he is an Indian and is educated.

Just Criticism.

Indian India will heartily appreciate the just criticism levelled at the architectural atrocity known as New Delhi by Mr. Cousins. He confirms with his intimate study of art and architecture in many lands precisely what Indians have been all along saying about the buildings in New Delhi. This learned authority finds them "ugly common-place, unoriginal and slovenly" and he has no hesitation in remarking that they gave him "the sensation of a nightmare on the chest of India." The Indian tax-payer has a similar terrible feeling about them. He would like to know why eleven crores of rupees taken from him were spent upon those monstrosities. And he also knows that he is helpless in the matter, because his representatives at Delhi have no control over the national exchequer and can only pass futile resolutions protesting against the burden upon him in that fraud upon Parliamentary institutions called the Legislative Assembly.

Marriage Legislation in Baroda.

The report of the Committee appointed by the Gaikwar of Baroda to examine the working of the present Infant Marriage Act and report on the feasibility of extending its provisions is, we understand, shortly to be published. The present Act prohibits the marriage of girls before they are twelve years old. But, mild as the Act is, it has been more or less a dead letter. Exemptions are sought and granted on most frivolous grounds and the numerous offending parties are let off with light fines which have now come to be regarded as normal marriage licence fees. A certain amount of indulgence on the part of the Courts was naturally in the early years of the Act before the people were accustomed to marriage reform by legislation. But now that this purpose has been amply achieved, it is time the Act were made stiffer and duly enforced. The new Committee is understood to have proposed that the minimum age for the marriage of boys and girls should be eighteen and fourteen years respectively and that the age of consent within marriage should be sixteen and that outside eighteen. The minimum age prescribed for marriage is not high enough but in view of the tolerably high age of consent proposed, the recommendations are on the whole an appreciable and welcome advance on the present practice.

More Rescue Homes.

Calcutta has an Act against Immoral Traffic very much like our Prevention of Prostitution Act. But both the cities realise that mere legislation cannot solve the prostitution problem without organised public opinion and charity, especially in the form of well-equipped Rescue Homes. Calcutta has, therefore, set about organising such Homes in a thorough-going manner. Mr. Sen-Gupta, the Mayor of Calcutta has inaugurated a non-party organisation, pledged to raise funds for homes for the rescue of minor girls from evil surroundings in the city. A pleasing feature of the organisation is that officials and non-officials, Congressmen and non-Congressmen are all co-operating in this humanitarian task. We wish their efforts every success. Only the Premier City of India, which can boast of a fine galaxy of workers besides millions, should take care not to lag behind.

INDIAN TRANSPORT PROBLEMS.

ERRATIC RAILWAY RATES ON INDIAN PIECEGOODS.

BY DAVID S. ERULKAR.

For piece-goods the rate from Shalimar (Calcutta) to Madras 1030 miles is Rs. 1|4 against the ordinary rate of Rs. 3|6|7 per maund and again the rate from Bombay to Calcutta for piece-goods is Rs. 1-8 per piecegoods for the mills at Rajnandgaon to Shalimar, a distance of 556 miles only the rate is also Rs. 1|8 per maund. The distance from Rajnandgaon to Shalimar is less than half the distance from Bombay to Shalimar, but the rate from Rajnandgaon to Shalimar is the same as from Bombay to Shalimar. Rajnandgaon Cotton Mills are situated on the B. N. Rly. and for traffic to Calcutta it has no other route available, and therefore this traffic must bear whatever it can and be thankful for it. Similarly the rate for piecegoods from Nagpur (the most important centre of cotton mill industry) to Calcutta a distance of 703 miles is Rs. 1|14|4 per maund which compares very unfavourably with the Bombay rate for a much longer distance. Again whereas the rate for piecegoods manufactured by the local mills at Jubbulpore in C.P. to Calcutta for 751 miles is Rs.2|5|6 per maund, the rate from Bombay to Calcutta via Jubbulpore for a distance of 1547 miles is Rs. 1-8 per maund. Further it is to be observed that while the rate from Sholapur to Calcutta via. Nagpur for a distance of 1325 miles is Rs. 4-7-2 per maund the rate from Bombay to Calcutta as already observed is only Rs. 1|8 per maund. The anomalous result of this erratic mode of fixing rates will be seen in the fact that under this arrangement it was until recently adjusted as a result of public protests actually cheaper to book consignment of piece-goods from Sholapur to Bombay first and then re-book the same consignment from Bombay to Calcutta the total cost in this way amounting to only Rs 3 per maund.

HANDICAP TO INDIAN MILLS.

It is to be particularly noted here that the railways by such prejudicial rates not only take away most of the advantages of having mills near the raw material producing centres but do their utmost to centralise industries at the chief ports only, which was condemned as detrimental to the internal development of industries in India, by the Holland Indian Industrial Commission which distinctly recommended that "the governing principle which should be followed in railway rating so far as it affects idustries is that the internal traffic should be rated as nearly as possible on an equality with traffic of some class over similar distances."

FOREIG TRADE ENCOURAGED.

It is noteworthy that until recently the B. N. Rly. went so far as to grant a rebate of 15 per cent. off the freight on despatches of cotton from the C. P. and Berar to Calcutta for foreign shipment, but when in the case of traffic to and from the ports of India carried by coastal steamers for the internal trade, the same B. N. Rly. not only did not encourage it by similar

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SCUFFLE IN SHOLAPUR

SLIGHT DISTURBANCE IN CALCUTTA.

PEACEFUL MOHURRUM ELSEWHERE.

Peace and good order marked the end of the tenth day of the Muharram which is the Shahadat Day when in the evening the Taboot and Punjas were duly immersed in their booths as processional singing and devotions have been disallowed for many years past. Police arrangements throughout were excellent, all the police stations "standing to" and being in constant telephonic communication with one another without any external show of 'bandobast.' At the Pydhownie Police Station, Superintendent Tawse with Inspector Baker and other officers were in charge of all the arrangements while Rao Saheb Sabaji Rao, Superintendent 'D' Division with Inspectors Kent and Shaikh Husein and Sergeants Seoth and Buston visited the localities at Kamatipura and Madanpura and were assured that every thing was quiet and peaceful. Armed police pickets were maintained at every police station but in most cases were screened from the public view. From Saturday afternoon till late Sunday evening, Mr. Healy, Commissioner of Police with his Deputy Commissioners and officers of the C.I.D. were perpetually moving about the Pydhownie and Mahar-bouri areas and in constant touch with the situation.

SHAHADAT NIGHT.

Large but peaceful crowds of Muslims crowded to visit the taboots at Nagdevi Street and Dhaboo Street which were scenes of intense religious emotion on the previous night of Katil-Ki-rat when all the Mussalman localities presented a vivid picture of the grandeur of the Shahadat night. The Katal-Ki-rat marks the climax of the Mohorrum festivals and the Majlises that were held over night, terminated in the early hours of Sunday morning. At the Halai Memon Moholla, a huge crowd of Muslims listened with rapt attention to the eloquent discourse of Moulvi Abdul Majid while the sermon of Moulvi Ahmed Siddiki at Khadak was equally impressive.

As is the usual custom, the public were liberally treated to Sherbet which was served from the Sabils that were installed all over the localities.

LIQUOR FOR "RESPECTABLE" MEN.

Following the orders of the Collector of Bombay, all the third class liquor shops were closed on Sunday. The refreshment bars, however, where food is served with liquor were allowed to keep open provided they served "respectable" people only. Visiting one of these bars, in the Byculla area, a "Chronicle" representative was asked by the manager as to the exact denotation of the word "respectable." He was told that the word meant one who behaves respectably. Not satisfied with this obvious solution of the difficulty, the manager determined to play for safety and declined to serve Hindu or Muslim customers who were requested to go home and pray.

As the final day of the Moharrum synchronised with the "Ekadashi" fast of the Hindus, the streets on the whole wore a deserted appearance, large crowds in the Dadar-Parel areas being conspicuous by their absence.

The peaceful character of the Mohorrum celebrations in Bombay has now become a regular feature of the festival since the regime of the late Mr. S. M. Edwardes, the Commissioner of Poice who discontinued the practice of processional singing and removal of the taboots to the sea for immersion.

One interesting feature of the festival this year was that Hindus in the Kamatipura and Madanpura areas applied to the police for "punja" licenses but as no licenses are issued except on the strict observance of certain terms, their applications were refused.

SLIGHT DISTURBANCES IN CALCUTT

CALCUTTA, July 10.

But for a petty scuffle near the crossing of Mechua Bazaar and the College Street in which one up-country boy was stabbed and a Muslim was slightly injured, the last day of the Mohurrum passed of peacefully in Calcutta. It is stated that while a small procession was passing by the route some stones were thrown, followed by a melee, in the course of which the above unfortunate incidents occurred. The police was immediately on the spot. Both the boy and the Muslim have been admitted into the Medical College Hospial. As a result of the scucle, traffic in Cornwallis Street was suspended for a short time.—Free Press.

MOHURRUM IN AHMEDABAD

AHMEDABAD, July 10.

Mohurrum passed off peacefuly in Ahmedabad. The police had made elaborate arrangements and each Tazia was escorted by mounted and foot police.—Free Press.

SCUFFLE IN SHOLAPUR.

RESULTS IN SEVERAL INJURIES

(From Our Correspondent.)

SHOLAPUR, July 10.

The annual Rath procession of Subrao's Math started early morning to-day. Some Mohammadans rushed into the Rath procession of the Hindus and attacked them. In the scuffle that ensued one Hindu was seriously wounded and is in precarious condition. Several are injured.

Another scuffle took place near Manek Chowk. Due to Police arrangements, the procession finished its remaining programme peacefully. Great excitement prevails. Hindu shops are closed.

DELHI ALLAM PROCESSION

PASSES OF PEACEFULLY.

DELHI, July 9.

The second day of Moharrum commenced here to-day when the Allam procession was paraded through the streets and passed off peacefully, the police taking the necessary precautions.—A. P.

CELEBRATIONS IN BOMBAY.

GALA DAY FOR HINDUS AND MUSLIMS

Sunday was observed as a gala day by both the Hindus and the Muslims of Bombay—by the former because of the Ashadhi or Devashayani Ekadashi, the day on which, it is believed by orthodox Hindus, the Gods begin to sleep or take rest, and by the Muslims because of Moharrum.

Large bhajan parties of Hindus moved from place to place in the City reciting religious songs and playing music; while the Muslims of the City moved about in holiday dress and enjoyed.

All the down trains of the B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. Railways carried numerous Muslims to Bandra and Kurla respectively, where Shahadat Day was celebrated with great pomp and enthusiasm. The Hindus observed a fast because of Ekadashi and numerous men and women who were religiously inclined bathed themselves in sea-waters.

The holidays passed off quietly without any untoward incident.

TERRIBLE FLOODS IN SWITZERLAND.

STATION SWEPT AWAY

100 FATALITIES AND UNTOLD DAMAGE

LONDON, July 9.

Berlin.—Over a hundred fatalities have occurred and damage to the extent of three-quarters of a million sterling has been done by a terrific storm accompanied by torrential rain and floods in the so-called Saxon Switzerland, favourite tourist resort near Dresdem. Two small rivers transformed into raging torrents, devastated valleys at night time and a large number of villages were drowned while the folk were in bed.

The village of Nguendorf was swept away and half the town of Berggiesshubel destroyed. Also the railway station at Glasshutte where passengers in train were imprisoned by floods for hours was destroyed. Great masses of timber from timber factories were swept down by floods at terrific pace and did great damage everywhere.—Reuter.

"SUB-TERRANEAN DUG OUTS"

AGREEMENT COMPLETELY FULFILLED

LONDON, July 8.

Berlin.—An official communique says that after a joint tour of inspection of Eastern frontier fortifications by General Von Pawels and French and Belgian military experts it has been established that the agreement of January 31, 1927 regarding sub-terranean dug-outs between Von Pawels and the Inter-Allied Military Committee at Versailles has been completely carried out.—Reuter.

LEGAL POSITION WITH PARAMOUNT POWER.

PRINCES' DEPUTATION'S USEFUL WORK.

LONDON, July 10.

The Deputation from the Ruling princes of India, which arrived in London early in June, has almost completed its work.

Its two members Colonel Haskar and Mr. Rushbrooke Williams expect to leave for India this week.

The deputation says the special correspondent of "Observer" has served a useful purpose in presenting to many prominent people the view point of the Princes, hitherto little understood in England. The deputation has had several discussions with regard to the legal interpretation of the position of the rulers in relation to the Paramount power with Sir John Simon and Sir Leslie Scott, whose considered opinions are expected to be received this week.—Reuter.

FRENCH ELECTORAL REFORM

THE DEPUTY FOR EACH CONSTITUENCY.

LONDON, July 9.

Paris.—The French Chamber by 335 votes to 150 passed the first article of the Electoral Reform Bill providing one deputy for each constituency.—Reuter.

KHADI WORKER ASSAULTED

WANTED IMMEDIATE ENQUIRY.

TELEGRAM TO MAHARAJ KUMAR OF CUTCH

A meeting of the Reception Committee of the Cutch Prajayak Conference was held on Sunday at Chinch Bunder, Mr. Matani presiding. It was resolved to send the following telegrams to the Maharajah Kumar Saheb of Cutch and to Seth Gokuldas Khimji:—

To

Maharaj Kumar Saheb,
Vijayrajji,
(Cutch) Mandvi.

Meeting of Reception Committee, Shri Cutch Prajakeya Parishad have heard with horror and indignation the news of murderous assault upon Goculdas Khimji, worker in the cause of Cutchi Praja at Bhuj and would beg most respectfully Maharaj Kumar Saheb to take immediate steps to investigate the matter and bring offenders to justice.

President,
Reception Committee Meeting.

TELEGRAM TO SETH GOKULDAS KHIMJI

To

Seth Goculdas Khimji,
Mandvi (Cutch).

Reception Committee of Cutchi Prajakeya Parishad have heard with horror and indignation the news of a murderous assault on such a selfless public worker as yourself and would beg to express their deepest sympathy with you. The Committee have wired Prince Madhubha Saheb expressing their horror and their hope, immediate steps will be taken against offenders.

President,
Reception Committee Meeting.

CRUSADE AGAINST GANDHI CAP.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Somedays back you published a letter from Mr. Nanalal Upadhya with reference to danger the white khadi caps were running in Cutch." I must congratulate your correspondent on his prevision and if I did not know him I would say that he was sounding a note of warning to cover the acts of Cutch officials that were to follow.

I have been reliably informed that when Mr. Gokuldas Khimjee, a staunch follower of Mahatma, a votary of untouchability, an ardent social reformer, and a pillar of agitation against Cutch officials, visited Bhuj on Tuesday the 5th instant he was decoyed by a messenger purporting to come from one of his friends; and when on way to him, he, the said messenger, fell on him, gave him several lathi strokes and then ran way. Mr. Gokuldas suspects him to be some petty State official; and if State officials think that they can in this way put down opposition they are thoroughly mistaken. I am asking the Cutchi Prajakiya Conference to move in the matter, but knowing as I do the Cutch Durbar, I do not expect anything to come out of it. I am placing this before Cutch and Cutchis to indicate what risks workers run.—Yours, etc.

LAKHMIDAS ROWJI TAIRSEE.
July 9.

PAISA FUND FOR AGITATION.

"BE PREPARED TO DIE FOR ISLAM".

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE SUSPENDED ONLY FOR A WEEK.

LAHORE MUSLIMS REFUSE TO HEAR IQBAL.

LAHORE, July 10.

The Badshai Mosque was again crowded to-night and about 10,000 Mussalmans assembled to hear the announcement about the suspension of Civil Disobedience against the order of the District Magistrate, Lahore, decided upon by the various Muslim Anjumans, including the Khilafat Committee. Maulvi Muhammad Abdullah of the Tabligh Mission presided.

MAHOMED IQBAL'S ADVICE.

Sir Mahomed Iqbal who was the first speaker said in the matter of the attack on their Prophet every Mahomedan was united to condemn those who vilified their religion and its Holy Founder, whatever their differences might be in other matters. He was, therefore, with them whole heartedly in this part of their agitation, but many of his ways of thinking did not approve of any defiance of the law and therefore he was sincerely pleased that the Khilafat Committee had agreed to abide by the decision of the various Anjumans and decided to suspend the Civil Disobedience movement.

The Mussalmans should, said Sir Iqbal, reserve their energy for the struggle against their enemies who had insulted their Prophet and should not fritter away their spirit in defying the order issued by the District Magistrate which was, after all, a side issue before the greater issue of the protection of the honour of Islam and its Prophet. He therefore congratulated all those representatives of the Mussalmans who, at yesterday's meeting, decided to suspend Civil Disobedience.

The Governor of Punjab, he said, had shown practical sympathy with them in the matter of the "Rangila Rasul" judgment and they should not alienate that sympathy by opposing the Government at that stage. He therefore asked them to wait for two or three months till the "Risala Vartaman" case was disposed of by the High Court.

At this stage loud voices were heard from the audience that they were not prepared to do so and would not hear of such advice.

Sir Mahomed Iqbal appealed to the audience to give him a hearing, but there were constant shouts and uproars from all sides of the Mosque which compelled him to discontinue his speech and resume his seat.

WHY DISOBEDIENCE WAS SUSPENDED.

Chaudhri Afzal Haq, M.L.C., then rose to speak and explained why the Khilafat Committee had decided to suspend Civil Disobedience. He said they were engaged in a very big and delicate struggle in which they wanted the support and co-operation of all sections of the Mussalman community and that was the reason which prompted the Khilafat Committee to agree to the advice given by the representatives of the various Muslim Anjumans and suspended the movement for defiance of the orders issued by the District Magistrate. (Voices: Why then did you start defiance of the order at all? What about our volunteers and Maulvies who have been sent to jail?).

Mr. Chaudhri Afzal Haq attempted to reply but he was constantly interrupted by the audience who were not ready to hear any such advice. After some minutes, order was restored and Mr. Afzal Haq resuming his speech said that they had suspended Civil Disobedience only for a week and had sent telegrams to all Khilafat workers in the province inviting them to come to Lahore and hold a Conference not only to decide this question, but many other questions regarding the "Rangila Rasul" judgment and the subsequent insults that had been offered to their Prophet by certain other Hindu publications.

Chaudhri Haq continued said that if their grievances were not remedied within this period they would launch a bigger movement in which the Mussalmans would be asked to make greater sacrifices.

BE PREPARED TO DIE FOR ISLAM

Maulvi Zafar Ali Khan who spoke next assured the audience that the Khilafatists had not given up the struggle, but had only sheathed their sword for the time being and had not dropped it altogether. He suggested that they should wait for the decision of the bigger meeting of the Khilafat Committee and continue to enlist volunteers in every town and village in thousands for the agitation against the "Rangila Rasul" judgment and should raise money in lakhs to continue the struggle and be prepared to offer their heads in sacrifice for Islam.

The President in his closing remarks advised the Mussalmans not to visit theatres and cinemas and save money for the propagation of Islam and to boycott Hindu shop-keepers and merchants.

A resolution was adopted asking every Mussalman family to contribute one piece for this agitation fund and give one grown up son in sacrifice for the Prophet. The meeting dispersed at about midnight amidst scenes of enthusiasm.—A. P.

"RANGILA RASUL" IN COMMONS.

LONDON MOSQUE IMAM'S MOVE.

LONDON, July 9.

The Imam of the London Mosque is taking steps to draw the attention of Government to the causes of the recent communal disturbances in Lahore and has got a member of the Commons to raise the question in the House.—Reuter.

COLOUR BAR AGAIN.

INDIAN DOCTOR ASKED TO RESIGN.

LEED'S HEALTH MINISTRY'S EDICT.

CALCUTTA, July 10.

An Indian doctor, Dr. Fernandez, Assistant Tuberculosis Officer of the Leeds Municipality says a cable to the "Forward," has been asked to resign his office on the ground of his colour by order of the Health Ministry, accepted by the Leeds Municipality after a stormy discussion of the 'Health Ministry's edict. Dr. Fernandez, it is said, has held office for years and as to whether a coloured man should hold office under the Municipality has been a contentious matter for a long time until a reference to the Health Ministry resulted in the verdict that a coloured man cannot hold office.—Free Press.

AMERICAN COTTON ACREAGE.

MARKET-BULLISH.

ESTIMATE OF CROP.

LONDON, July 10.

New York.—The First cotton report of Department of Agriculture estimates the area under cultivation at about 42,683,000 acres a reduction of 12.4 per cent. The effect of the announcement on the market was bullish. Reduction is greater than was expected and covering by shorts and new domestic and foreign buying ensued.

Statisticians estimate probable crop at 14,360,000 bales.—Reuter's Special.

DASTARDLY MURDER IN IRELAND

VICE-PRESIDENT OF DIAL SHOT DEAD

ASSAILANTS ESCAPE IN MOTOR-CAR

DUBLIN, July 10.

Mr. O'Higgins is dead.—Reuter.

LONDON, July 10.

Dublin.—O'Higgins was 'en route' to mass when he was shot by three men. He was thrice wounded in body and once in head. No arrests have been made.—Reuter.

DUBLIN, July 10.

Vice-President O'Higgins was wounded to-day seriously. Six assailants escaped in motor car.—Reuter.

(Kevin Christopher O'Higgins, was born in 1892 and was the son of late T. F. O'Higgins, F.R.C.S.I. He was Sinn Fein member of Parliament during 1918-1922 and was Minister of Home affairs, Irish Free State. At the time of death, he was the Vice-President of the Dial.)

SIR GANGARAM DEAD.

AN EMINENT ENGINEER.

LONDON, July 10.

Sir Gangaram has died of heart failure at his residence at Golders Stream.—Reu-

AMERICA MYSTIFIED.

BRITAIN'S DEMAND AT GENEVA.

REDUCTION OF BATTLESHIP SIZE.

LONDON, July 10.

New York.—An Associated Press of America telegram from Washington declares that the State Department is increasingly mystified at the British demand at Geneva for 600,000 cruiser tonnage in view of Britain's approval at Washington Conference of the proposal to limit all Auxiliary craft to the total of 450 thousand tons. It is emphasised that Mr. Gibson has been informed that the Government at Washington could see very little advantage in the way of naval economy to be gained, if cruiser tonnage were fixed for Britain and the United States above 400,000 tons but it is denied that this should be construed as an ultimatum. With regard to the British desire to reduce the size of treaty battleships from 35,000 tons, it is said the United States never refused to discuss the question but saw no advantage in taking up the matter [illegible]

68 SCHOOL'S CLOSED

100 TEACHERS DISMISSED

PRIMARY EDUCATION IN BELGAUM LET DOWN.

BELGAUM, July 9.

The Belgaum School Board, which after election has newly begun to function, at its first meeting resolved to close down 68 schools and dismiss 100 teachers appointed by the last Board. Looking to the extreme necessity of schools and teachers for the undermanned schools, the last Board had taken this step in anticipation of the sanction of Government. Government has now intimated to the Board that sanction cannot be given.

Thus the scheme of promoting primary education which was launched on extensive scale in the district is seriously handicapped and a good many teachers have also been thrown out of employment. The Board at the same meeting, however, passed a resolution to submit a scheme to the Government for sanction to open 125 primary schools and appoint as many as teachers. Great discontent prevails consequent on the first resolution of the Board.—A. P.

RESERVE BANK BILL REDRAFTED.

ELUSIVE PROBLEM OF GOLD RESERVES

BANKING CIRCLES SUSPICIOUS.

BOMBAY, July 11.

The many pitched battles which were reported to have been offered to Government by the popular bloc in the Bombay meetings of the Select Committee on the Gold Standard and Reserve Bank Bill have not apparently been so unavailing as was apprehended. On at least one point which they regard as of primary importance the opposition are said to have definitely won. This, the Associated Press understands, is disclosed by the bill as re-drafted by Sir Basil Blackett in the light of Bombay discussions and circulated to the members together with a memorandum explaining the changes and a report of the proceedings of the Bombay meetings.

PRINCIPLE OF STATE BANK ACCEPTED.

As is now knowledge, Government and the popular side fought the first round in Bombay on the question, whether the institution should be a Shareholders Bank as proposed by Government or a State Bank without share capital as popular opinion demanded. It is also known that the Government side was bowled over, but whether they would accept the popular verdict remained in doubt. It is now understood that the bill as redrafted embodies the popular demand, Government having virtually agreed to the principle of a State Bank without share capital.

CONSTITUTION OF DIRECTORATE.

The second point round which the battle raged related to the constitution of the Directorate. On this, it may be remembered, there was such a variety of proposal put forward by the opposition that it was considered wise not to precipitate a decision on the point, but to wait till the Calcutta meeting and meanwhile let time do its work of softening down angularities. This part of the bill is, therefore, stated to be left unaltered and the apprehension is felt that the opposition disunity on the point may prove to be Government's opportunity at Calcutta.

WHAT KIND OF GOLD COIN?

The next important point concerns the standard gold coin for India, and the attitude of Government revealed in the new bill is said to be in favour of an overvalued gold coin, i.e. an artificial token gold coin which may be regarded as the standard Indian coin but shall not be the coin in which accounts of the country will be kept. The opposition is not expected to be agreeable to such a disposal of this thorny question and the result of the inevitable tussle on it in Calcutta is awaited with interest.

RESERVES AND REMITTANCES.

One point is mentioned on which a compromise between the two sides is regarded as a certainty, it refers to the conditions of the agreement to be entered into between Government and the bank in respect of maintenance of reserves and transaction of remittances abroad both on account of Government and the customers of the Bank. But what exactly are the gains and losses of both sections as a result of this compromise is not ascertainable at present.

Banking circles meanwhile are not quite clear if even with a bank entirely in keeping with popular demands, Government cannot get round it by distributing the gold reserves in England and other foreign countries instead of keeping them in India.—A. P.

PROOF OF UNFITNESS FOR REFORMS!

BURMA HOME MEMBER'S FULMINATIONS.

RANGOON, July 9.

The Burma Legislative Council concluded its sittiny to-day and was prorogued soon after interpellations.

The Finance Member, who is the leader of the House, referred to the People's Party's walk-out and repudiated the charges they had levelled against Government. He said this morning's exhibition was a convincing proof of the unfitness of the intelligentsia of Burma not only for further measures of reform, but even for the retention of the present reforms.—A. P.

MADRAS WORKERS.

CONCERTED ACTION, IF NO SETTLEMENT.

MADRAS, July 9.

To-night's public meeting called at the instance of Mr. Chakkarai Chetty with a view to call a general strike as a protest against the alleged injustice to Massey company and Diocesan press strikers resolved that all labour unions should take concerted action to get the grievances redressed unless in the meanwhile His Excellency the Governor succeeds in bringing about a speedy and just settlement.—A. P.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

Sir Leslie Hudson, Captain E. J. Headlam, the Hon'ble Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Thomas and Mr. W. E. Gladstone Solomon arrived at Government House Ganeshkhind on Friday.

The Governor of Bombay visited the Yeravada Jail on Friday.

TRADE OF BRITISH INDIA.

(Continued from page 6.)

following figures are highly suggestive and instructive:—

IMPORTS

In Crores of Rupees.

	Calcutta.	Sub-Ports in Bengal	Bombay	Karachi	Others on West Coast	Madras
1921-22	102.23	1.18	126.60	26.38	.05	17.47
1922-23	85.71	0.86	147.38	20.94	.03	17.51
1923-24	81.52	0.94	136.42	22.30	.04	16.81
1924-25	89.28	1.06	182.42	30.93	.04	17.05
1925-26	82.82	1.00	129.94	25.96	.04	15.54

EXPORTS

In Crores of Rupees.

	Calcutta	Sub-Ports in Bengal	Bombay	Karachi	Madras.	Others on West Coast
1921-22	87.43	3.46	100.70	15.36	..	9.78
1922-23	113.47	5.64	104.53	25.11	..	11.36
1923-24	124.15	7.96	117.91	39.95	..	14.31
1924-25	141.64	9.30	112.82	54.85	..	16.25
1925-26	146.02	7.32	105.51	36.95	..	17.14

These figures make clear the following facts of the utmost importance to the economic welfare of the community:—

(1) The bulk of the foreign sea-borne trade of India is monopolised in each maritime province by its principal port. The circumstances which led to such a concentration are intelligible; but that does not make them excusable to-day, if, in the absence of a fair share of the trade going to other sea-and river ports in the country, the prosperity becomes very unequally and inequitably distributed. In Bombay the minor ports in British district have practically no trade both in imports and in exports; while in Bengal the larger port of Chittagong does take a share from the principal port, of very insignificant dimensions. It is interesting to note in this connection that in Madras today they are deliberately creating a new port which will serve as a relief, not a rival, as is most commonly, but unhappily, believed, in some other parts of the country which ought to know better, to the principal port. Has that policy no significance in Bombay?

(2) The figures given above are those of the total trade, including merchandise as well as precious metals. As Bombay is a very considerable importer of the precious metals, we ought not to be surprised if we find its trade showing greater fluctuations on the imports side than that in Calcutta, though there is a decline in the period given in both cases. If the principal ports mean to retain the eminence they have secured, they must attend to the disadvantages which handicap them in the way of competition with the minor ports waking up to their own possibilities. But perhaps we need not labour this point further for the moment.

INDIAN TRANSPORT. PROBLEM.

(Continued from page 6).

means of rebates, but actually took steps to wipe it out of existence. It may be incidentally pointed out that the one act at present is that Japan takes our cotton and very effectively competes with our cotton manufactures and the past policy of railways like the B. N. Rly. was merely adding to the difficulties in the way of our industries by making the cost of raw materials for the Japanese manufacturers cheaper. Where one can understand the granting of rebates in railway rates on cotton goods manufactured in India, it is very difficult to justify similar rebates on raw cotton. This will show that the policy for the development of foreign trade as followed by the Indian railways is not well considered having regard to India's industrial development or the encouragement of its internal trade.

It may be pointed out that the foreign manufacturers not infrequently receive concession in rates from the Shipping Lines particularly belonging to their own Nationals. In the case of shipments of cotton from India to the Far East the following letter which appeared in the Press some time back would throw considerable light showing that the exporter of raw cotton to the Far East got concessions in rates not only from the Indian Railways but also from the Steamer companies.

"The increasing grip of Japan on the trade of India is further illustrated by the formation of the Indo-Menkwa Unsch Kumiai (Indian Cotton Transport Association) under the auspices of the Japan Cotton Spinners' Association whose headquarters are at Osaka. The former Association has been formed in Shanghai by cotton millowners and cotton merchants with the object of entering into an agreemnt with the Conference Lines of steamers for the transport of cotton from Indian ports to Shanghai and the signatories to the Conference agreement are alone entitled to certain rebates. Unless therefore, all British and Indian merchants join this association, originated and managed by Japanese they will be unable to obtain the rebates set out in the Circular. It will be observed that this agreement does not refer to shipments of cotton made from India to Japan, but to shipments made to Shanghai Moreover this Japanese association reserves itself the right of allotting freight space for the requirements of British European and Indian Merchants and it is not going too far to suggest that such allocation of space will favour Japanese shippers. The Japanese Lines of steamers are in receipt of Government aid, which has enabled them to obtain a dominanee in this carrying trade the end of which it is not difficult to foresee.

"I trust that this proposal will not be allowed to come into effect without undergoing a searching examination by the competent authorities."

HOW AMERICA HELPS ITS INDUSTRY.

In contrast with this attitude of the Indian railways it will be useful to refer to the manner in which the railways in the United States help American Shipping. Section 28 of the Merchant Marine Act of 1920 prohibits as unlawful for the railways to grant lower rates on export or import traffic moving between interior points and the coast than the rates for domestic shipments of the same commodities moving between the same points and over the same routes, unless such export or import shipments are to be transported from or have been transported to the United States in vessels of American Registry. The object underlying this section is to encourage American ships in the foreign trade.

ONLY A TEMPORARY GAIN.

Before we proceed to the examination of the conditions at the Indian ports one point requires to be made clear. It should not be assumed that the whole trend of this discussion is directed towards penalising those consumers who at present benefit by reduced railway rates by suggesting their withdrawal. For it may at first sight appear that if the reduced rates are withdrawn the Indian consumers will suffer The contention in the first place presupposes that even that section of the Indian public that benefit by the competitive railway rates is going to enjoy the benefit of such low railway rates permanently. This is not so because as previously pointed out these reduced rates are avowedly to remain in force temporarily until water competition is finally eliminated and once this is achieved the special rates will be withdrawn and the consumers in the affected area will find themselves at the mercy of the Railway Monopolists. For with the extinction of water competition even the population on the coast will have to depend upon the more expensive Railway transport although nature has offered them facilities to enable them to avail themselves of cheaper form of transport.

Secondly when these reduced rates are withdrawn at the competitive points the consumers at the non-competitive points will be afforded relief in not being burdened with a higher rate than the intrinsic conditions of the particular traffic warrant. At the same time the section of the public affected by the withdrawal of the reduced port to port railway rates will have the advantage of equally cheap or even cheaper rates by the water route. Thus by the suggested withdrawal of port to port reduced railway rates no section of the Indian public will suffer but on the contrary the existing higher rates in the interior will actually come down as a natural consequence.

(To be Continued).

A BHIL WOMAN BELABOURED

MISTAKEN FOR A WITCH.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DOHAD, July 9.

It is not very rare that Bhil women are accused of being witches and thus causing the death of healthy persons in their neighbourhood by witchcraft. A young Bhil aged about 20, the son of Kalia Kagda in the village of Nandhelav in Dohad Taluka of Panchmahals died after a short illness in the beginning of May last. One woman, named Choonki wife of Bhalia Roopa was accused of witchery and killing the young man by her evil science. A sorcerer or Badva (which is the Bhil term for him) from over the boundary was called from Baria State, and Badua Gamla Koli could see through his mantras, etc., that Choonki was a real witch and was a great danger to the village. Kalia Bhil with the help of some friends thereupon emptied their wrath upon her, used sticks and beat her till she was half dead. In this condition they took her to the police station of Jesawada in the hope that the policemen would completely do away with this witch whom they had found out. But the policeman in charge, to their great surprise turned round and took them to task for belaboouring a poor woman for no fault of hers. They were taken to the Magistrate at Dohad and presented on the 5th instant for doing an act, which was virtuous in their eyes, but which the Sarkar considered to be criminal. Occasionally such cases are brought to light in Dohad and Jhalod Talukas, where 90 per cent. of the population are Bhils.

"NABHA DAY" IN DELHI

GRANTHSAHIB PROCESSION PASSES OFF PEACEFULLY.

DELHI, July 9.

The "Nabha Day" was celebrated here to-day by holding a dewan in the Gurudwara, Sisganj (Chandni Chowk) and by taking a Granthsahib procession through the main bazars of the city. The celebrations passed off quietly.—A. P.

SIR ALEXANDER MUDDIMAN HONOURED.

ORDEALS OF A GOVERNOR.

SIMLA, July 9.

A grand banquet at the Ceeil Hotel to-night marked the farewell of the Chemsford Club to Sir Alexander Muddiman, one of its foundation members and an early chairman. Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra, who presided, proposing the toast said that their honoured guest could claim to be one of the oldest officials in Simla. The speaker had found him an English gentleman of the best type which it had been his good fortune to come across in the Indian Civil Service, a magnificent body of men to which India in general, and the speaker in particular owed a deep debt of gratitude. (Applause).

INDO-EUROPEAN MEETING PLACE.

Sir Alexander Muddiman responding emphasised that the Chelmsford Club was fulfilling a very important function. It was here that the Europeans and Indians could meet in a friendly manner. He emphasised that political discussions should be eschewed from such social gatherings. He said that the Civil Service owed much to Sir Bhupendra and welcomed him with warm approval to the high position. (Applause).

He also took this opportunity as the Home Member of the Government of India of paying a tribute to the great services rendered to the Punjab in particular, and to India in general, by the Governor of the Punjab who, as an orator and a statesman, would occupy a high place in any country in the world. (Applause.)

GOVERNOR VS. HOME MEMBER.

Sir Malcolm Hailey, in responding to a persistent cry for a speech, delivered a brilliant oration in which he depicted the peaceful life of a Home Member of the Government of India in contrast to the ordeal of a Governor. The former attended his office probably two hours a day, had a ready made despatch to sign and to attend a meeting of the Executive Council and faced erruptions twice a year in the form of Legislative Sessions. (Laughter).

It was true he was there in a permanent minority, but what of it? He was secure in his emoluments and had the invariable conviction of his moral superiority. (Laughter).

GOVERNOR'S DIFFICULTIES.

But a Governor, if he wanted to put anything right in the district, would have to encounter an angry Collector. If he wanted to get rid of a subordinate, he would have to meet an execrable Commissioner, and if he wanted to provide a floor in a hospital, he would have to go down on his knees before an implacable minister (Laughter).

Sir Malcolm welcomed Sir Alexander to the charge of a great province as one who would be a worthy successor to high traditions (Applause). He welcomed him with a prayer for his welfare and every confidence in his success (prolonged applause).—A. P.

STRANGULATION OF COTTON INDUSTRY,

GOVT. HELPS FOREIGN COMPETITION

AHMEDABAD, July 9.

Addressing the Annual General Meeting of the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association this evening Sheth Chamanlal G. Parekh, President of the Association said that during the past year the condition of the trade had grown more unsatisfactory and the rapid fall in the price of cotton due to heavy crops in America resulted in cheapening prices of piecegoods during the latter part of the year giving hopes of a partial revival of trade which did not materialise ultimately. The crisis in the cotton trade was further accentuated by the stabilisation of the rupee at 1s. 6d. and the stringency of money created by the policy of deflation recently adopted by Government. These factors strangulated the industry by helping foreign competitors on the one hand and by increasing stocks [illegible] on the other hand.

JAPANESE COMPETITION.

Continuing Mr. Parekh said that the energy with which Japan had worked during the last ten years was really amazing. The special feature of the Japanese imports lay in their competition with certain specialised sorts produced in the Indian mills from coarser counts of yarn. Further the price cutting policy of Japanese imports assisted by the double shift system and lower cost of production obtaining in the mills in Japan, had affected the price of Indian manufacture very adversely.

THE TEXTILE REPORT.

Dealing with the report of the Textile Tariff Board and the decision of the Government of India thereon Mr. Parekh said that the Government of India, for reasons best known to themselves, had rejected the very inadequate recommendations of the majority and set aside the poor palliatives suggested by the minority.

Sheth Chamanlal G. Parekh, President of the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, will join the deputation of Millowners that is to wait upon the Viceroy at Simla on the 12th instant.—A.P.

The following are the names of the new office-bearers and the members of the Committee of the Ahmedabad Mill-owners' Association, elected at its Annual General Meeting held on Saturday last:—

Sheth Chamanlal G. Parekh (President), Sheth Kasturbhai Lalbhai (Vice-President). Mr. Gordhandas I. Patel, Mr. Shantilal M. Shah (Jt. Hon. Secretaries). Sheth Sakarlal Balabhai, Sheth Ratilal Nathalal, Sheth Narsibhai Lallubhai, Sheth Nanddas Haridas, Sheth Popatlal Nagri, Mr. Pestanshah N. Vakil.

WRECK MADRAS MINISTRY.

MR. SHANMUKHAM CHETTY'S RESOLUTION.

MADRAS, July 10.

Mr. R. K. Shanmukham Chetty, M.L.A., a member of the A.I.C.C has given notice of the following resolution which he intends to move at the next meeting of the All-India Congress Committee:—"Whereas the Non-Brahmin Confederation recently held at Coimbatore has passed a resolution that the Justice Party should not accept office until provincial autonomy has been granted to Madras and whereas by reason of this resolution the fear which has been haunting the Congress Party in the Madras Legislative Council has ceased to exist, this Committee hereby calls upon the Congress Party in the Madras Legislative Council to take immediate steps to make Ministry in Madras impossible and this Committee further gives instructions that the Congress Party may for his purpose cooperate if necessary with any party or parties in the Madras Council".—A. P.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (JULY 11TH)

(By **KAM**, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF THE ZODIAC: CANCER.

If to-day is your birthday, you are destined to be a great hyprocrite and therefore sure to prove yourself a successful diplomat, whose exploits will echo round the world. You will, of course pose yourself as a big patriot without whose piloting of his country's ship, it would be wrecked on rocks of disunion. You will accuse scrupulous or honest politicians and public workers as waverers, invertebrates, perpetual wobblers, etc. A fool flatters himself but you will flatter fools and serve your purpose. You will quarrel for supremacy with several and come out many times successful, achieving Pyrrhic success. At times you will even fight out your case in courts, winning many times and losing only some times, as the law is really an ass. But though justice is blind, you know well money is not dumb and you therefore, make the best use of this human weakness. Your tears even in case of your greatest family calamity are inspired by onions, though you sternly refuse to be consoled when your gullible friends believe you to be serious and offer you their heartfelt condolences. While dividing what little earthly possession are left to you and your sister you will like that, "Chivalrous brother of old seriously tell her:—

"Sister, let mine be the expense of mourning for our father. Be it mine to hear the affliction with patience, and be it thine to show agitation and to wail, let mine be the task of hearing the will read privately, and thine to join mother in her loud lamentations for the deceased. Hand over the old reed and broken inkstant to me, and take you the volume of father's verses and the file of his letter. Allow me to take those lean and ill-fed camels, whilst thou canst take those strong asses fit to carry load. Be mine but a week's pleasures of wine and music, and be thine the fruits of father's seventy years of devotions. I take for myself merely the property he has left in this world, leaving to thee the far better things he has in store for him in the next world."

INDIAN WOMANHOOD.

MOST ILLITERATE IN THE WORLD.

AHMEDABAD, July 9.

Addressing a public meeting this evening in the Premabhai Hall Mrs. M. E. Cousins who has arrived here with Mr. Cousins in the course of a lecturing tour said that Indian womanhood was the most illiterate in the world. But if she was properly educated according to her ideas and given power there need be no fear of her leading the country in any wrong direction.—A. P.

DUTCH AVIATORS' RETURN FLIGHT

ENCOUNTER WITH RAIN AND CLOUDS

RANGOON, July 10.

Leaving Bangkok this morning in fair weather Mr. Van Lear Black accompanied by his valet, two pilots and one mechanic landed here at 1-20 p.m. on the race course. There was a fairly large gathering including the Dutch Consul and many other Dutch residents of Rangoon.

Interviewed by a representative of the Associated Press Mr. Van Lear Black said that the journey from Bangkok took about five and a half hours. After they had covered onefourth distance they met with rain and during half of the journey rain was very heavy and visibility bad, though wind was not very strong and they had to fly very low because of thick clouds. The journey otherwise was uneventful. Pilot Scholte said that the machine and the engine had all along been behaving well. Mr. Van Lear Black and party will leave for Calcutta to-morrow morning.—A. P.

INDO-BURMA RELATIONS.

SEPARATION SUICIDAL.

REV. OTTAMMA'S STATEMENT

CALCUTTA, July 10.

Rev. U. Ottamma, the national leader of Burma, has issued a lengthy manifesto to the people of India on the question of the separation of Burma from India, in the course of which he says that the impression that a large number of Burmans advocate that separation is far from true. The movement in favour of separation has been the effect of official and semi-official wire-pulling. The British mercantile community approve of it as do a certain number of interested self-seeking and Anglicised Burmans. Some well-intentioned and otherwise patriotic Burmans have also been drawn into this movement owing to the belief that such steps would be in the best interest of Burma and the Burmans.

SUICIDAL TO BURMA.

From the information he has gathered at first hand, he has no hesitation in saying that Burma as a whole is dead against separation from India because Burmans are convinced that separation would be prejudicial to their best interests, and the party, which is the strongest and most popular political party in Burma, is of the opinion that it would be suicidal for the Burmans to separate from India. The political movement would, as a result of separation, receive a set back from which Burma will never be able to recover and the national movement will be crushed beyond any hope of recovery. The question of separation, if it is to be raised at all, should be raised only when India as a whole, including Burma, has attained Swaraj.—A. P.

"LLOYD'S FOLLY."

MR. MUKADAM'S RESOLUTION DISALLOWED.

POONA, July 9.

It is understood that the Hon. Mr. Dehlavi, President of the Bombay Legislative Council has disallowed the resolution submitted by Mr. Mukadam urging Government of India requesting them to appeal to the Houses of Parliament to set up a Commission to impeach Baron Lloyd and others, for alleged mismanagement of and bungling in the Bombay Development Directorate.—A. P.

BRITAIN'S RESERVATIONS.

"CAN'T BE BOUND NOT TO RAISE QUESTION IN CONFERENCE."

LONDON, July 9.

Geneva.—After the meeting of the Executive in the morning a "communique" was issued showing that the Japanese and American delegations had agreed to discuss the question of capitalships after the agreement had been reached on the subject of auxiliaries.

The British delegation made the reservation that they could not consider themselves bound not to raise the question during the Conference, even if complete agreement was reached on all other points. —Reuter.

JAPANESE DELEGATION'S STATEMENT.

FAVOURABLY INCLINED TO AMERICAN PROPOSAL.

LONDON, July 9.

Geneva.—The Japanese delegation has made a statement favouring the adoption of the Americans' minimum figure as the basis of discussion to conduce to the speedy consummation of the task of the Conference and declaring that if 450,000 tons surface auxiliary vessels for the United States and Britain be taken as basis, Japan is prepared to accept 300,000. The Japanese also propose that the Japanese quota of submarines should be 70,000 tons.—Reuter.

AGREEMENT ON DESTROYERS.

LONDON, July 9.

Geneva.—The 'communique' says that with regard to destroyers the British proposed the maximum individual tonnage of 1,750 to 1,400 tons, five inch guns, and age-limit of twenty years. The Americans proposed 2,000 to 1,500 tons and age-limit of sixtien years, while the Japanese suggested 1,500 and twelve years age-limit.

Finally an agreement was reached to limit destroyer leaders to 1,850 tons, destroyers to 1,500 tons with five inch guns and age-limit of sixteen years.

The Americans preferred at present not to submit definite figures for total destroyer tonnage. The British required 2,21,600 tons of which not more than 29,600 would be composed of units exceeding 1,500 tons, though the figures were provisional pending agreement regarding submarines.—Reuter.

BRITISH HUMBUG IN INDIA.

SAKLATVALA'S INDICTMENT.

WINTERTON ADVISES PATIENCE

The debate on Indian questions arose on the consideration in Committee of Supply of a vote of £74,834 for the Department of the Secretary of State for India.

Mr. Lansbury (Lab.—Bow and Bromley), moving to reduce the vote by £100, said the Opposition felt that the India Office should be giving serious consideration not merely to political questions concerning India. Even if there were self-government in India certain big economic problems affecting the relationship of ourselves and India would remain unsolved. The Trade Union Act which was coming into operation was a step in the right direction, though the Labour Party would have liked to see a broader measure. As the days passed Indian and other capitalists who invested money in India and those who worked for them would want to claim the same right for Indian industries that supporters of the Government claimed for British industries—namely, the right of safeguarding. In the end the people of India had the right through their own representatives to settle these economic questions. They ought not to be settled by us from the point of view of what was good for British industry. The Government ought very soon to tell the House what their intentions were in regard to the development of the reforms. He urged that the time had come to treat India as our equal in the matter of determining the future of the country, and that the real status of the Indian people as a nation having the right of self-government should be recognised.

Communist friends of his said that this could be accomplished only by a violent break of the present connection. He did not subscribe to that view. He believed it was possible to do in the case of India what was done in the case of South Africa and of Australia. India provided a unique opportunity of proving that we were a great Imperialist race bestowing freedom and self-government on others. Time was running out, and he asked the Government for some statement as to their ideas of the constitution of the Commission, the sort of terms of reference to them, and any plans they had in mind for the future constitution of India.

Mr. Wardlow Milne (C.—Kidderminster), while agreeing largely with Mr. Lansbury expressed a consciousness of difficulties in getting agreement upon constitutional changes. What were the legitimate aspirations of the Indian people? They were not, he believed, that the government of the country should be entirely left to them. They were rather that the Indian people should be eventually a free people within the British commonwealth of nations. The problems of a country that had been almost entirely agricultural were becoming urban and industrial. He did not suggest that the standard of living should not be improved, but the standard had risen tremendously and was probably better than ever before. Mr. Hindle, the secretary of Burnley Weaver's Association, who had returned from a 20 weeks' tour in India, reported:—"Wherever we saw industry organised or managed by European firms there we saw both native labour and housing conditions in better circumstances. In almost any of the districts where the labour is run by native employers, native wages are lower and their standard of living very much lower. They have no home conditions worth mentioning. Furniture is unknown, and five, six, or seven people will sleep in a contracted place ten feet by eight." Those facts, said Mr. Milne, were perfectly true. What was wanted was a speedy increase in the standard of living and better education of the people.

INDIAN MEMBER'S CONDEMNATION

Mr. Saklatvala (Communist—Battersea) said this country was intent on maintaining its stranglehold on India. For this country to hold India down and to pretend to grant her reform and a measure of partnership and freedom was humbug. A country which for the last 150 years had confined liberty to 6 per cent. of the population deserved to be pilloried before the world. Four and a half million natives of India, over and above what should be the normal death-rate in a tropical country like India, were dying because of British rule, and that alone was sufficient to tell the British to clear out bag and baggage. The millowners of India and Lancashire would rather wish to see each other weakened and destroyed. The mill workers in India and in Lancashire would both gain an advantage by standing together, fighting together, and working for the same standard of life, of wages, and for the same form of political franchise and liberty. He impartially condemned all British Governments in relation to India, and said the policy of the Labour Government in India had been in all respects that of a foreign master and oppressor. There was no middle way between a break with or bondage for India.

Mr. Pilcher (C.—Penryn and Falmouth), replying to Mr. Saklatvala, who had complained of the high infant mortality in the City of Bombay, pointed out that the white population there numbered only some 10,000 out of a total of over 1,000,000 people. The people who were mainly responsible for the industrial development were the Parsees, of the same race and religion as Mr. Saklatvala himself. It was high time that the House should realise what was the relationship of the hon. member to that great industrial community.

Mr. Saklatvala (to the Chairman): I want to make it quite clear that I am not blackguarding the white population in Bombay. I have said that the Britainised capitalist Indians are just as much the curse of the working-class population in India as anyone. I am only attacking the system. I am not saying that the Parsee capitalist is not as vicious and abominable as the hon. member and his class in this country.

Mr. Pilcher: The hon. member attacked the Britainised character of the industry. Until eighteen months ago he was concerned with this Britainised form of industry in Bombay, and drew emoluments from it. His grandfather, who did enormous service for India, was the creator of the industrial system in that country.

MINISTERS MISLED.

Mr. Thurtle (Lab.—Shoreditch), referring to the imprisonment of Indians without trial, said that if Lord Oliver made a mistake it was because he was mislaid by his advisers. It was also clear from Lord Morley's letters that he, too, was misled in 1908.

Earl Winterton (Under Secretary for India): This is a new revelation of mind on the part of hon. members opposite, and I want to be clear about it. What did you mean by "advisers"?

Mr. Thurtle: I mean advisers in India.

Earl Winterton: Do you mean the Viceroy?

Mr. Thurtle: I know there is a whole chain of responsibility which reaches the Viceroy, but the initiative came from people lower down. It is those who are responsible for misleading Lord Olivier. No man in India or elsewhere, continued Mr. Thurtle, should be punished for engaging in terrorist activities unless that offence could be proved against him. Lord Birkenhead had made appeals for all Indian Nationalists to co-operate in getting a scheme of home rule properly launched. How could the noble lord hope for any response when some of the best and truest Nationalists were deprived of their liberty? Lord Birkenhead criticised the Government in 1908 for punishing people without trial. It was time, in 1927, that he put in practice principles he enunciated before he was contaminated with office. These men, who were British citizens, should either be brought to trial or released forthwith. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Johnston (Lab.—Dundee) drew attention to proposals he made twelve months ago with the view of bettering conditions of the Indian ryots, and so alleviating unemployment in this country.

THE GOVERNMENT REPLY.

Earl Winterton explained that this debate was taking place by arrangement between the different sides of the House and that later in the session he proposed to make the customary statement on the moral and material progress of India. It was only then that he would be able to deal adequately with many of the points that had been raised. He did not think hon. members realised the great measure of devolution that had already been given to the Indian people through their various local bodies. It was a mistake to belittle, as Mr. Lansbury had done, the influence of the Councils and the Assembly in India. Looking over the period during which the Councils and the Assembly had been in existence, he thought they had exercised a greater effect upon the course of government than was contemplated when the Act was passed. He could not on that occasion give even a summary of recent political events in India, but to any impartial observer he thought the outlook was that the existing constitutional machine was working with less jolting and vibration than a year or two ago, that there were fewer attempts to paralyse it, and that there was a growing appreciation of its merits and of the merits of the reforms system. It was difficult to analyse the cause of the recent trend, but probably factors in the improved situation were a growing scepticism of the pretensions of some of the more extreme critics, the improvement in the financial position, and also a feeling that energies should now be husbanded for the next stage, when the Statutory Commission appeared upon the scene. He thought it was also true that the approach, by the mere efflux of time, of the Commission had been one of the factors in the recent attempt by Hindus and Moslems to agree over the question of joint electorates.

AGRICULTURAL DIFFICULTIES.

In regard to the date of the Statutory Commission, he did not think he could be asked to make any announcement, but data were being collected by the Government in India for placing before the Commission. If the Commission came to be brought into operation before the time prescribed the Government would have to seek the approval of Parliament, and they would do so without hesitation. His main reply on the question on the economic position of Indians and Indian agriculture must be left to his statement next week. As regards the Royal Commission on Agriculture in India, that Commission had been asked to inquire into many of the subjects raised that afternoon. The terms of reference included the promotion of agricultural research, a matter which fundamentally affected the whole basis of Indian agriculture, and experiment, administration, and education, and also the investigation of measures for the introduction of new and better methods for improvement in agricultural practice, dairy farming, and stock. His own advice was that they should defer suggestions for a solution of the difficulties until they had the report of the Royal Commission. Personally, he was not at all sure that the Commission would find all the complaints which had been made against Indian agriculture justified. Efforts were being made in various directions to introduce modern machinery, and he must say he did not think British manufacturers always gave the support they might. For instance, in the case of a hand pump which was too heavy for the native a British firm was asked if they could not supply one of lighter type, which would probably result in thousands of them being ordered. The reply was that the firm had made the older type for fifty years and they could not change. It was the desire of the Government to do all in their power to protect people against extortionate money-lenders. He characterised as ridiculous the suggestion made by Mr. Thurtle that Lord Reading, Lord Oliver, and Lord Lytton had been misled in sanctioning the ordinance against terrorism in Bengal. The amendment for the reduction of the vote was rejected by 173 votes to 45, and further discussion of the vote stood adjourned at four o'clock.

The House then rose.—The "Manchester Guardian."

GARDEN SCHEME OF BANDRA.

(From Our Correspondent.)

After a long period of patient and steady working, like the proverbial tortoise, the Salsette C. Co-operative Housing Society's scheme has at last seen fruition. Floated in 1918 the Society encountered innumerable difficulties in the acquisition of land on a barter system but owing to the tenacity of purpose of the secretaries and committees, the members have now a pride in the scheme. The scheme comprises of 40 acres divided into 200 plots with an average of 900 square yards to each. Adjoining the Danda Shore it has a splendid frontage to the sea and has the full sea breeze blowing through it.

The Perry Road, too, running through the scheme links the shore and the Bandra Station. The report for 1926-27, just out, states inter alia "Towards the close of the year the contract for the construction of the roads were given to Messrs. Tejoo Kaya and Co. Ltd. Since then the works have been going on in full swing. . . . The Society's lands are thus accessible from the Hill Palli and Perry Roads." On one of the plots the magnificent edifice of St. Andrew's High School has just been completed and there is in contemplation a girls school to be built a little northwards.

The scheme has attracted not a few residents of Bombay and others and the plots are going off like hot cakes. Besides the school building there are six buildings complete and occupied nine others are in progress and plans of six more are awaiting the sanction of the Development Officer.

There are the most sanguine hopes that after the completion of the road construction the scheme will easily earn for itself the title of the Garden Scheme of Bandra.

"INTER-COMMUNAL MARRIAGES."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your correspondent "S. R. K." is all wrath on the reformers who acclaim inter-caste and inter-communal marriages but do not themselves either encourage or arrange marriages of their own children outside their castes. It is easy to gibe at reformers in this way, but the gibers hardly know the difficulties in the way of reformers willing to marry their sons and daughters outside their castes or communities.

The problem of finding out a suitable match for a son or daughter, outside the caste or community, is not an easy one, unless the sons and daughters of reformers make it easy for their parents by selecting their match themselves and thus remove the burden of choosing them from the heads of the families. But time is far too distant for such happy arrangements in India.

Inter-caste and inter-communal marriage put many insurmountable difficulties in the way of reformers however staunch they be in their views, and how, except rarely may be, practise what they preach. The parents alone know, understand, and appreciate the difficulties of reformers who have sons and daughters of marriageable age but all are only revolting circumstances.—Yours, etc.,

ANXIOUS FATHER.

HINDU-MUSLIM DIFFERENCE.

BALANCE OF POWER WILL PREVENT TROUBLE.

SWAMI SATYADEV INTERVIEWED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (Sind), July 8.

Mr. A. G. Advani interviewed Swami Satya Deva last morning at 8 a.m. at his residence. The following is the full text of the interview:—

Q:—Which Province District or a city do you think furnishes best example of Hindu-Moslem concord co-operation? How has that been achieved or maintained?

Swamiji: The conditions are different in different Provinces. In the North, the Hindus generally are physcally strong and in the Mahommadan period they always fought for their religious rights. That is the reason we find generally the trouble arising between Hindus and Mahommadans at the time of Religious festivals specially Rama Lila occasion. In the Provinces like Central Provinces Gujrat, Madras, and Bengal Hindus surrendered their rights at the time of Mahommadan supremacy. They do not commemorate that Rama-Lila festival, therefore trouble between Hindus and Mahommadans seldom arises. In Provinces like Gujrat Hindus are very peaceful and mild. They avoid trouble even at the sacrifice of their just and civic rights. In Maharashtra and in Punjab the conditions and the psychology of Hindus are quite different. In these Provinces Hindus held their own against all odds in the 17th. and the 18th centuries. The other cause which in recent years is agitating the Mahommandans is the Shuddhi Movement. The Mahommadans have wrongly conceived this idea that the Shuddhi movement will turn the tide against them and hundreds and thousands new Moslems will go back to the religion of their forefatners and God knows where this Shuddhi movement will end. That is the reason they are rising so much hue and cry, against Shuddhi.

Q:—What are the ways in which according to your personal experience Hindu-Moslems riots have been prevented? What further ways would you suggest?

Swamiji: To my mind and the experience that I have gained by travelling all over India, it is the balance of power, that will finally prevent the troubles between the Hindu and Mahommadans. In the places where the Hindus are strong and united and wide awake, there is not the least fear of any trouble, unless some interested persons of influence excite the mob one way or the other. The Nationalistic movement of the Congress has awakened the masses and they are trying to understand their rights.

RELIGION A PRIVATE AFFAIRS.

Swamiji: In Delhi, Cawnpore, Meerut and Aligarh the Hindus are well-organised. In the cities of Behar, the Hindus are very sensative for their religious rights. Therefore they unite atonce, when opportunity arises. In Jubbulpore Saugor Nagpur Hindus are well-organised.

Swamiji: In my opinion the Shuddhi movement should have the National characteristic instead of sectarian prejudice. We should not convert a man for the sake of increasing a member but to establish the principles of religious freedom. Every individual has a perfect right of holding any kind of religious belief and it is the business of nobody to interfere in it. Religion is a private affair between a person and his maker and we have no business to make any fuss when a man or a woman changes his or her religion, into Hinduism or Mahommadanism. The Shudhi movement should be run free from all religious bias giving the individual his right of freedom of Conscience. The trouble arises when the Mahommadans threaten those who give up Mahommadan faith and accept Hindu religion. The fantical Mahommadans write insulting letters to those workers who do Shudhi propaganda. Such oppression I cannot tolerate. Of course the Hindus themselves have not done their duty in the matter When anybody is converted to Hinduism he does not get equal social rights. Unless the Hindu Society opens its door wide and welcomes sincerely those accepting Hindu religion, the Shudhi movement can not be successful. I don't like people converting Mahommadans to Hinduism simply to create ill-feelings between the two communities as is generally the case with some enthusiasts.

MEDICAL ETHICS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your daily edition of 23rd March 1927 in column 1. of page 5, the following was publianed:—

"Mr. Vishvenath P. Vaidya was operated upon for cataract in the right eye, by Mr. Jadavji. Hansraj, Opthalmic Surgeon on Saturday last. Dr. J. J. Merchant assisted Dr. Jadavji in the operation. There was also present Dr. Mukund R. Thakore, Hon. Surgeon, the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. The operation is very successful."

As the publication of news of this sort i.e. of an operation performed by a registered medical practicner is against the rules of Medical Ethics. I take this opportunity to disclaim my having anything to do with the said publication.

Yours, etc.,

J. J. MERCHANT.

Bombay, July 8.

AN ALLIANCE WITH EGYPT.

THE NEW BRITISH OFFER.

The diplomatic correspondent of the "Observer" wrote in mail week:—

It was stated by the Egyptian Legation in London yesterday, that the state visit of King Fuad to England has now been definitely arranged, and that the King will arrive in London on July 4.

The messages that arrived from Cairo by other channels, seemed to indicate that the Wafd opposition to the visit had not been entirely overcome, but the statement of the Egyptian Legation disposes of that doubt. King Fuad left Cairo on Friday for Alexandria, where he will spend the next fortnight before proceeding to London.

Diplomatic opinion in general interprets the prompt decision on King Fuad's part to come to London as evidence of the friendliness that has been restored by the negotiations between Lord Lloyd and Sarwat Pasha. Official British opinion is thereby encouraged to hope that the settlement of the particular dispute about the competence of the British Inspector-General of the Egyptian and Sudanese army may lead to a general settlement of the "reserved points," which, since 1922, have prevented full harmony between Egypt and Great Britain.

AN IMPORTANT DEPARTURE.

It is an open secret that the presence of King Fuad in London will be the occasion of some preliminary soundings about an important departure in Anglo-Egyptian relations whereby the British Government hopes to replace the present abnormal relationship by the conclusion of a formal Alliance and the restoration of complete independence to Egypt. As was made clear in the Curzon declaration of 1922 it was and is the intention of the British Government to withdraw entirely from its participation in Egyptian domestic affairs as soon as the Egyptian Government can give convincing guarantees about the legitimate interests of Great Britain and in particular about imperial communications through the Suez Canal and about British commerce in Egypt.

The fact that Sarwat Pasha has now convinced Wafd opinion that the best method of settling the Egyptian problem is by a friendly agreement with Great Britain is regarded in London as an event of outstanding diplomatic importance which may now after five years of delay lead to a satisfactory settlement.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

The Treaty of Aliance with Egypt which the British Government hopes may take the place of the 1922 instrument would have to satisfy the criteria laid down in 1922. The Egyptian Government for its part would have to commit itself to the perpetual freedom of the Suez Canal and to arrangements for the security of foreign life and interests in which the British Government felt it could depend.

The British Government would concede the full competence of Cairo in all Egyptian affairs and would guarantee Egypt's share of the Nile water and the satisfaction of her financial claims on the Sudan. Finally there would be a sort of joint Monroe doctrine whereby no third party should ever be allowed to interfere in Egypt. It is hoped in London that such an Alliance may now be negotiated.

FLYING IN TURKEY.

ADAPTATION OF A RELIGIOUS CUSTOM.

Sheep and aeroplanes would seem to have as much connection with each other as "cabbages and kings," but a curious link has been forged between them here, wrote the Constantinople correspondent of the "Observer."

On June 10 commenced the festival of Courban Bairam, one of the two great holidays of the Mohammedan year. The proper observance of this festival consists in the sacrifice of a ram by those in a position to perform it; the meat is then distributed to the poor. The custom is, no doubt, not as widely observed as formerly, but at all the same a lively trade in sheep has been done during th last few days.

Some conscientious persons, however, have managed to combine their old observances with the new order of things, and have offered the money they would have spent on a sacrifice to the "Aeroplane Association," and the same body has made arrangements to collect the skins of the animals which are slaughtered, in order to sell them for the profit of its own funds. Two years ago it was rare to see an aeroplane or to read of a flying exploit; now machines are quite numerous here.

INDIAN STUDENTS IN GLASGOW.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have been asked by the Glasgow Indian Union to seek the hospitality of your columns in order to bring a few facts to the notice of the public at home—particularly for the information of the students who intend to come over here for the further prosecution of their studies.

Quite a large number of students come over to Glasgow every year to join the University or the Technical Colleges and some of them are so very hopelessly ill-informed or positively mis-informed about the state of things here, that it is really a pity to see them getting so very unpleasantly undeceived within a few days of their arrival here. In fact, we have realised the difficulties of the new comers so thoroughly well, that we have thought it necessary to give greater publicity to the existing Information Department of our Union so that the latest and the best possible information could be supplied from the spot to all those who intend to come to Glasgow to join the University or to proceed with their technical education in some other way. My department will welcome all bona-fide enquiries from any students intending to come over here and all their enquiries will meet with prompt and whole-hearted attention.

I shall be highly obliged if you would kindly give the necessary publicity to this letter for the information of those who might be interested in the matter.—Yours, etc.,

D. K. MONDAL,
Information Secretary,
G. I. U.

The University,
Glasgow, June 20.

DR. MOONJE AT BANDRA.

(From Our Correspondent.)

The Bombay Suburban District Hindu Sabha held a meeting to honour Dr. Moonje and Pandit N. Sharma at the Deccan Land and Building Co.'s bungalow. Despite the threatening weather and not infrequent showers on 11th a fairly good gathering were present.

Mr. S. S. Naik welcomed Dr. Moonje, the president of the All-India Hindu Sabha and its secretary Pandit Nekiram Sharma.

The Pandit then in a spirited speech expounded their mission of Hindu Sanghathan and Shuddhi and asked the people to prepare and strengthen themselves especially as regards their physique.

Dr. Moonje then appealed to his Hindu brethren to rise up from their lethargy and organize themselves into a strong force. He took the case of the German nation who with a population of 2 crores were a mighty nation, whilst we Indians numbering 20 crores were only a subject people. He exhorted the audience to train themselves in physical culture so as to become a strong people.

UNIVERSITY OF MYSORE.

Mr. B. M. Srikanta, Registrar, Mysore University, notifies:—

A gold medal of the value of Rs. 100 founded by the friends and admirers of the late Rajasabhabhushana Rev. Father Anthony Mary Tabard, M.A. M.R.E., M.R.A.S., will be awarded by the University Council for the best essay on any one of the following subjects:—

1. History of the Hoysalas.
2. Mysore under Hyder Ali.
3. History of the Lingayets.

The medal is open to graduates of not more than five years' standing of any Indian University.

The essay should be forwarded to the Registrar, Mysore University, Mysore, so as to reach him on or before the 30th June 1928.

Each candidate for the essay should state generally in an introductory note and specifically in footnotes, the extent to which he has relied upon different sources of information and the portion which he claims as his original work.

The essay should have a motto instead of the writer's name and shall be accompanied by a sealed cover containing the name of the candidate, the year in which he passed, the highest University Examinations, name of the University, his Post Office address and a declaration that the essay sent in by him is his own *bona fide* composition.

The essay must be the result of the personal investigations of the author and must contain clear evidence of independent and original research. Essays consisting only of criticisms, compilations or matter discoverable in or deducible from the writings of others will be ineligible for the prize, unless accompanied by the results of the author's independent research.

Each candidate must forward two copies of his essay together with a statement as to when and where the work was carried out. If any portion of the work was done in collaboration or under guidance, the nature and extent of such collaboration or guidance must be clearly stated.

LATE MR. G. L. NARASIMHAM.

Eloquent tributes were paid to the memory of the late Mr. G. L. Narasimham J.P. of the Improvement Trust, at a public meeting held in the Telugu Hall, Kamatipura, Bombay, under the presidentship of Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A. The meeting was attended among others, by Messrs. Nana Seth, Sanker Rau S. Pershaw, Vithal Rao Alconde, Narayan Rau Tupala, Dr. Basrat, Dr. Gandham, and C. S. Deole. Mr. N. C. Narasimhacharya, High Court Vakil, moved the condolence resolution and in doing so, referred to the qualities of head and heart of the late Mr. Narasimham, who had been the President of the Andhra Association, under whose auspices they had met, Messrs. Tupala, M. S. Sastri, P. Narasimha Rau, and Deole, supporting the resolution was carried, all standing.

BENGAL AND MYSORE YOUTH

"THE FORMER IS EMOTIONAL, THE LATTER IS PRACTICAL."

SIR BRAJENDRANATH SEAL'S VISIT TO GANDHIJI

I am thankful that the week has been fairly restful, the rush of visitors being manageable. But it is certain that too much stress cannot be laid on rest, as a fair amount of sustained work, whether talking or dictating (Gandhiji nowadays does not write himself excepting of course on Mondays), still exhausts him. Even when the normal outdoor activity is resumed, there will have to be a fair distribution of intervals of work and rest.

MORE LADY VISITORS.

When I described last week as the 'Ladies' week,' I was not in the least exaggerating. In fact it was so full, that some of the impressions of that week will have to be 'carried forward' to the account of this week. The other day a quiet simple-looking lady was ushered in with a rather startling introduction. She placed her offering of a few bananas and grapes before Gandhiji and waited to be introduced. 'This good lady is very desirous of a child, and she particularly wanted me to request you to bless her, some one put in on her behalf, and nothing embarassed by the presence of other visitors of both sexes sitting there, she seemed to be satisfied that her heart's desire was conveyed to Gandhiji. 'Can't she adopt any one of the beautiful children in Mysore?' was the question that the interpreter duly conveyed to her. She smiled. Getting serious, Gandhiji said: 'No, ask her to pick up one of the vast number of children in the country, or as many of them as she wants, and feed the one that is hungry and clothe the one that is naked and shelter the one that needs food and clothes and shelter. Tell her that then she will be the happiest mother in Mysore.' As this was being interpreted to her, she almost seemed to read Gandhiji's meaning in his kindly eyes. 'Ask her if she is satisfied.' 'Yes,' she said with unfeigned satisfaction, bowed, and went away.

HINT FOR AUTOGRAPHS.

In a civilised place like Bangalore, it is not unusual to have a number of young people wanting autographs, though it is curious that all of them have been ladies, breaking one's head means?' She looked They have been invariably asked: 'Do you know my condition? If you would have my autograph, you should pay the price, which is to promise to, wear Khadi and to spin religiously for half an hour.' 'We have got autographs of many of the greatest people in our albums', they sometimes argue. 'You may have them, but I have unfortunately set a price on my autograph, I have asked it of European friends too, though of course I do not ask them to spin, I am satisfied if they promise to wear Khadi.' Not being able to come to a decision, some of them leave their autograph albums. One lady, however, took the autograph for the price. But the autograph was different from what she had bargained for. 'Do you know,' he asked her, 'what breaking one's head means?' She looked puzzled. The autograph read: 'Having made the promise, I hope you will keep it. To break one's word is worse than breaking one's head.' 'Well,' Gandhiji added explaining the autograph, 'breaking one's head is suicide, and breach of promise is worse than suicide.'

'A DEVOTEE.'

One day an elderly gentleman came in with a huge photo-frame, inside which was a sheet inscribed with mottos written in clean, minute hand, in flowery designs and with Gandhiji in the centre. 'This is Ramanama Mantra which I began writing when you fell ill and I have now completed it,' he exclaimed. 'And because you have been able to complete it, you think I have recovered?' jocularly asked Gandhiji. 'Yes, yes,' said the friend, perfectly delighted to find that Gandhiji had gathered the meaning! Next Gandhiji proceeded to examine the thing a little more closely. 'How many times have you written Ramanama?' 'I do not know.' 'But,' said Gandhiji, 'I see that it is not all Ramanama. There are other inscriptions besides.' And there was quite a number of them, some of which he read out, the most prominent being precepts to wear Khadi. 'But,' said Gandhiji, laughing, 'I don't see Khadi on your person,' strongly reminded of the girls in Gujarat singing at meetings welcome songs profusely eulogising Khadi, themselves being dressed in flimsy, foreign stuff. The old gentleman certainly meant well, but unfortunately did not see the implication of what he was doing. And how could he? The whole world takes the name of God without trusting the least little thing to Him. Well, then, will you wear Khadi?' asked Gandhiji 'I make a fair offer. Go to Gangadharrao's place, Hubli, settle down there, spin away the whole day, learn Khadi work, and do all these designs on Khadi.' 'But what am I to eat' 'Don't trouble about that; you will give your work, and Gangadharrao will feed you. You will get everything there, including the mangoes! Do you agree?' He seemed to agree.

SIR BRAJENDRANATH SEAL.

The visit of Sir Brajendranath Seal, who, returning from Calcutta, broke journey at Bangalore especially to see Gandhiji, was an agreeable surprise. For me it was a priceless privilege to have been able to see something of that venerable 'savant,' whose humility is even deeper than his deep learning and is the expression of true culture. 'I did not like to trouble you when you were ill,' he said, 'but I now thought I must poy you my homage.

'I was also wondering, whether I should have to leave Mysore without having had the pleasure of seeing you, and I am delighted you have come.'

'How many years do you give me?' added Gandhiji, smilingly looking at Sir Brajendranath's beard. 'Sir Surendranath was 75 when I saw him before his death, and had hoped to live up to 91.'

'What can I give to one who is immoral, who has tasted of immortality?' said Sir Brajendra. And for a few seconds there was silence 'that spent thought brings.'

'May I know,' asked Gandhiji, with the curiosity of one who wanted to learn something from the 'savant,' 'may I know what difference you find between the youth of Bengal and the youth of these parts?'

'The Bengali youth is emotional,' said Sir Brajendra after a moment's deliberation, 'and idealistic. He has what I may call imaginative sensibility or imagination combined with a certain amount of sensitiveness. And I am not sure that the idealism does not suffer for want of grit. Whereas the South Indian youth is more practical, eager to learn everything, and to master every detail of practical affairs.'

'Is that your reading?' asked Gandhiji very much interested.

'Yes, and for a reason, Bengal has been under Buddhistic einfluence, i.e., the influence of Buddhistic culture for over a thousand years, and it has left its impress on the mind of Bengal. It has been a liberalising influence. You do not find untouchability in the form and shape you find in these parts. But it has made the Bengali youth exclusive too. The general type is as I have described, though there are freaks and geniuses springing up from time to time. But the average is slightly below youth in other parts.'

COMBATIVE YOUTH.

One wondered, whether Sir Brajendra was conscious that he himself was one of the 'geniuses' he had referred to. As though to allow no room for any such suspicion, he added: 'When I am talking of this average youth, I have myself in mind. For I know that I suffer from those failings, and I think I know myself better than others. The South Indian youth has a distinct individuality, has grit, has a capacity for tackling great problems. He is at home in subjects like mathematics and law and has a certain amount of doggedness and courage which is to be found nowhere else. That makes him combative too. Look at the South Indian student expressing his dissent from another opinion. 'No, no, no (*ille, ille, ille*)', he would say with an extraordinary amount of vehemence. And that accounts for the sharp differences that we see here, for instance, between the different schools of Vaishnavism.'

'You talk of courage in the South Indian?' asked Gandhiji, 'but what of the great sacrifice and courage of Bengal?'

'You mean courage to die?' inquired Sir Brajendra.

'Yes.' 'But where is there in Bengal the courage to live?'

'Surely, surely', said Gandhiji, 'you cannot say so with your flowing beard, and with the instance of giants like Sir Surendranath Banerji and the Poet who even at this age can dance with the life and vigour of young man of seventeen. And Borodada?' The name of Borodada made Sir Brajendra forget for a moment the matter he was talking about, and he paid a warm tribute of reverence to that thinker, poet and sage, at whom the birds lovingly pecked and with whom they played without any sense of fear.

We had thought that he would take up the thread of his argument again, and treat us to more of the fruits of his mature thiking, as he treated the members of the Universal Races Congress many years ago. But he wound up saying: 'But who am I to tell all these things to one who has had such experience of India?'

He again expressed his thankfulness, that he had been able to come, and gently bowed and touched the feet of Gandhiji who was in his bed.

'Pray don't humiliate me,' said Gandhiji, deeply moved, and bowed obeisance.

DR. SEETABAI AJGAUKAR CONGRATULATED.

(From our Correspondent.)

RATNAGIRI, July 7.

A crowded meeting of the women of Ratnagiri met yesterday afternoon to congratulate Dr. Seetabhai Ajgaokar, D. Lt., under the presidentship of Mrs. Malatibai Joshi G. A. After the reception songs were sung two or three ladies from the audience extolled the achievements of Dr. Seetabai. Dr. Seetabai gave a fitting reply and appealed to the audience to take seriously to education. The president pointing to the worth of the achievements of Dr. Seetabai Ajgaokar, showed how she has proved to the world, the intellectual superiority of the woman of the Konkan. She also showed them how it is quite essential for the attainment of the "Swaraj" that every female should be educaed. There are several counteracting forces, she pointed out, in the path of female education such as nature, circumstances, orthodox men, etc., and advised them not to put one more block themselves in the cause of female education. She further pressed them to send their daughters to school, allow them to take the fullest advantage of the very few female educational institutions, and to give them the opportunity of showing to the public the best of their intellectual capacities which alone will lead to our freedom. The meeting concluded after a vote of thanks to the chair. This was an exceptionally large meeting of the women of Ratnagiri, ever held.

The rain is quite satisfactory and the crops are flourishing. The works of transplantation and other agricultural operations are quite in full swing.

THE LAST HAJ.

NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN IBN SAUD AND IMAM OF YAMEN.

The "Near East" writes:—

The hopes which have been duly recorded in these columns that the 1927 Pilgrimage would reveal unusual numbers and would, in fact, vindicate the Wahhabi regime in the Hedjaz, have been most strikingly justified. The number of hajjis at Mecca during the Pilgrimage season has been estimated at the relatively enormous figure of a quarter of a million: a figure which certainly has not been approached for decades. There are no statistics available for comparing this figure with the figures of the numerously attended Pilgrimages of the past, but it is doubtful whether it has ever been exceeded, even in the days when the Turkish Empire included much of Asia, Africa, and Europe. Most of the credit for this manifestation of Islam's unilateral purpose should be given to the great leader of the Wahhabis, King Ibn Saud, who, whatever may be said of his political experiments in the Hedjaz, and upon them the judgment of Musulmans themselves is varied—has certainly provided the means of a revived religious resolve. It can no longer be said, as it has been said by certain Indians and Persians, that this Puritan of the Desert does not deserve well of Islam. Already Abdul Aziz Ibn Saud is assured of permanent glory in the annals of Islam; and even in the shifting history of Arabia his place stands secure. Only a man of uncommon will and resource could so fashion the internal conditions of the Hedjaz as to induce 250,000 Mussulmans to congregate therein. Accounts of this year's haji will be studied with eager scrutiny: but it seems improbable that the anti-Wahhabi manifestations in places like India or Persia can in the future base themselves on anything else than temperament. For facts, which became the more distorted the farther they travelled from the Hedjaz, have finally run all in favour of the Wahhabi leader.

AN ARAB CONFERENCE.

The success of this year's haj represents, of course, the more important aspect of King Ibn Sauds' career; we mean his resolve to regenerate Islam. But on the smaller and more immediate scale, he also is showing wisdom and breadth of view. Arabia itself for many months past has been agitated with rumours of war between the Wahhabis and the Zaidis of the Yaman, and the province of Asir has constantly been pointed to as the theatre of the inevitable conflict between King Ibn Saud and the Imam Yaha. But these two monarchs appear to have abandoned the time-honoured weapon of settling disputes in the Peninsula, and it is a credit to both of them that negotiations should have been arranged to attempt an amicable settlement of the differences existing between the two main States of Arabia. It is stated that, at the suggestion of the Imam Yahia, a conference is to be held at his capital of Sanaa, to settle problems relating to frontiers and other matters. King Ibn Saud, on his part, has shown good will by deputing three representatives to attend at Sanna. The outcome of this conference, the calling of which will surely meet with cordial approval on the part of all European Powers interested in the peace and security of Arabia, will be watched with intense interest. Additional significance will be leant to this Arab Conference by the visit, now being undertaken, of the Imam's second son, the Saiyid Muhammad Ibn Yahia, to the King of Italy. The Yaman is strongly represented by the mission which left Massowa last week for Rome.

SECRET PACT ON EIGHT HOURS

REVELATION AT GENEVA CONFERENCE

"BREACH OF FAITH"

The existence of a secret agreement on the question of the application of the Washington eight-hour day Convention was indicated by Mr. Humbert Wolfe, the British Government delegate, at the International Labour Conference at Geneva in mail week, writes the "Daily Herald."

Mr. Wolfe was replying to M. Mertens, the Belgian workers' delegate who had drawn attention to the failure of Governments to ratify this Convention. Mr. Wolfe said, according to Reuter, that he had noticed, with some disquiet, a reference by the Belgian delegate to a part of the London Agreement (concluded between Britain, Belgium, and France in March last year), which he himself described as a secret clause.

He would not follow M. Mertens in "a breach of faith." The British Government was earnestly following the policy laid down by Lord Balfour and reaffirmed by the Minister of Labour.

One of the principal half-bricks used for throwing at the Feminist platform—indeed, the chief male weapon of the sex war—used to be the alleged fact that women had no sense of fairness, no true sportsmanship writes Miss Margaret Bondfield M.P., in the "Daily Herald". It is not now. That half-brick has moldered into dust.

Fair-play is not inherent in human nature. It has to be taught, just like any other morality; and women at large have learned their lesson from joining in games. Before the War, to take one instance the proportion of men playing lawn-tennis to women was 3—1. Those figures are now reversed.

Regard modern women's clothes for a moment, and compare them with those of the early years of this century. So long as custom decreed long, hampering skirts and other forms of spoil-sport apparel, it was not to be expected that women should play games on anything approaching equal terms with men. You only have to look at old photographs of twenty or twenty-five years ago, and everyone you look at will make you gape with surprise. Look at these girls with tennis rackets! How could you have expected them to play a decent game when wearing that ridiculous tight-laced bodice?

REAL EQUALITY.

It is difficult to decide here which was cause and which effect. Did women's demand for recognition in sport produce the easy and sensible clothes of the present day, or has the fashion in clothes shown women their opportunity for joining in sport? It hardly matters. The great thing is that clothes no longer get in the way. And with cramping clothes many cramping conventions have also disappeared—we hope for ever; so that the modern woman can join in many "male" pursuits with frank and jolly equality.

But up to now, for the most part, opportunity for joining in games has been restricted to women of what are called the leisured classes.

The reason for this has been not so much the lack of leisure as lack of suitable and convenient open-air spaces for the pursuance of sport. After all, the hardest workers amongst women do, when all is said and done, have an "afternoon off" from time to time! But that afternoon is of very little use for the purpose of sport if the greater part of it is taken up by long and possibly expensive journeys to and from the playing fields.

WOMEN CALL, TOO.

A girl who works in an office or a factory all day stands just as much in need of fresh air and 'organised' exercise as her brother or husband. And by organised exercise is meant games and sports—exercise with some definite amusement and object in it. And for this purpose woman's need for playing fields is just as great as her "lord's and master's."

But while the need has been great the opportunity has been small, and the effort of the National Playing Fields Association to obtain £1,000,000 should be welcomed by all women.

WORLD'S BEST PAID WOMAN

AMERICAN LADY WHO EARNS £20,000 A YEAR.

Mrs. Blanche Green, reputed to be the highest paid woman in American commerce, did not deny the suggestion put to her when she arrived at Southampton tonight by the United States liner Leviathan that her income was in the neighbourhood of £20,000 per annum.

"I am not going to give you any figures," she said to "The Daily Chronicle" correspondent, "but I think you can say that my income is larger than that of any woman in commerce writes "Daily Chronicle" in mail week.

"I had to turn to business soon after I was married, because Mr. Green became a helpless invalid. He was thrown from his horse and became paralysed about 15 or 20 years ago."

Mrs. Green became a canvasser for a corset company, and met with such success that within a short period she was given charge of a small district.

PROMOTED.

She soon began to break all sales records, and after having been appointed organiser of sales in the neighbourhood of New York she was eventually chosen as national organiser for the company.

Opportunities for women in business today are greater than ever before, she thinks, but has found that many young women do not give themselves wholeheartedly to business because they kept one eye on the possibility of matrimony.

"Women," she said, "can be just as successful in commerce as men, but they must find a congenial job and apply themselves to it. The great trouble I find with women is that they will not concentrate on the task in hand.

"They do not work as systematically as the men, but my slogan in life has been: 'Plan your work and work your plan.'"

The object of her visit is to organise the sales of her company in this country, and she proposes to make a visit to Paris by air.

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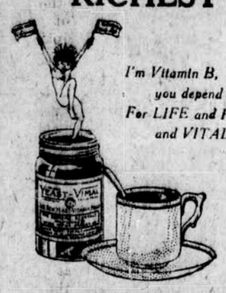

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PRESIDENCY AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

ELABORATE ARRANGEMENTS IN AHMEDABAD

POONA, July 6.

The Chairman, Publicity Committee of the Annual Presidency Agricultural Show writes:—

Elaborate arrangements have commenced in connection with the Annual Presidency Agricultural Show which will be held this year at Ahmedabad during the first twelve days of December and both official and non-official members of the Executive Committee are at work to try and make this year's Show a record one. The various sub-committees are also busying themselves with the result that enthusiasm is not lacking either in Ahmedabad or the districts. The Show will not differ from that held in Poona last year as far as the various sections are concerned and already the plans for the booths have been completed and demonstration plots allotted. In spite of the fact that the Government grant has been perforce reduced to Rs. 15,000 actual receipts and promises to pay amount to Rs. 1,10,000, the public of Gujerat and the Indian States of Gujerat the Kathiawar having contributed nearly three-quarters of a lakh of rupees already. This does not include grants. The budgeted figure of Rs. 1,40,000 will probably have to be increased by at least another Rs. 10,000 in order to meet the expenses of the Show. If the example set by Ahmedabad in the matter of contributions is followed by other cities then there will be little difficulty in obtaining the necessary amount to make the Show a huge success.

The public will be interested to know that the Horticulture Section will be housed in Sheth Ambalal Sarabhai's garden as that gentleman has placed his six acres of land at the disposal of the authorities together with free labour and water. Taking advantage of the offer Dr. Cheema, the fruit expert, has expressed his intention of giving an excellent display in that section. The centre of the Show ground has been allotted to the Crops Court which will display the typical crops of Gujerat under direct cultivation. Water for this section will be supplied from the three wells on the site by means of power pumping plants. This court will afford a very good demonstration to cultivators for the crops which have just been sown will be grown under the regular seasonal conditions of crops in Gujerat. The soil on the Show grounds is by no means good which means that this will be an excellent opportunity for the Agricultural Department to show how modern methods and proper care result in a good crop out of poor soil.

The collection of samples is also engaging the attention of local and taluka committees which have been forwarded throughout the districts in Gujerat for the purpose, while advice as to the type of samples, required is being given freely by agricultural and revenue officers all over the districts.

PUBLIC SYMPATHY.

Frequent reports from all corners of the Presidency go to show that both the cultivators and the public at large are in favour of these Presidency Shows, especially as the one held at Poona last year was such a success. In spite of the fact that the grounds at Ahmedabad are not quite as large as the Poona Agricultural College Grounds there is every probability that the Show this year will eclipse that of last year as the lessons learnt last year will be of great value this year in remedying faults and abolishing certain disabilities.

The following are the budget provisions for the various sections:—

Field Produce, Rs. 7,000; Horticulture and Flower Shows, Rs. 2,000; Livestock and Poultry, Rs. 12,000; Machinery and Implements, including the Water Court, Rs. 5,000; Irrigation, Rs. 1,500; Dairying, Rs. 4,000; Subsidiary Occupations, Rs. 3,000, Hand Weaving, Rs. 3,000; Agricultural Research, Rs. 500; Agricultural Propaganda, Rs. 10,000; Rural Education, Rs. 1,200, Rural Health, Rs. 2,000; Veterinary and Horse Show, Rs. 1,000; Show Office, Rs. 4,280; General Purposes, Rs. 15,000; Buildings, Rs. 20,000; Transport and Storage, Rs. 2,000; Visitors and Supplies, Rs. 5,000; Decorations, Rs. 2,500; Printing and Publicity, Rs. 10,000; Miscellaneous, Rs. 10,000; The Co-operative Department has no budgetted grant as it intends to run its own section out of its own funds.

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INDIA'S SOCIAL CONDITION

MR. SAKLATVALA'S INDICTMENT OF BRITISH RULE

The "Manchester Guardian" wrote in Mail week:—The House of Commons sat in Committee of Supply to-day on the Indian Vote. Mr. Lansbury opened a debate on the Government of India in a speech which amounted to the general statement that the people of India alone have the right to settle their future. Mr. Wardlaw Milne, a moderate-mined Conservative who has had more experience of Bombay on the spot than any other member of the House, argued that this country could not wisely do more than extend the progress in India that had already been made there, though we must demonstrate to India our desire that that country should ultimately take its place among the nations of the world. Material progress in India had been more remarkable since the war than that of any country but America, and that was an important factor for us as India was still far and away our best customer. The standard of life of the Indian worker had improved tremendously, and his luxuries of yesterday had become his necessaries of to-day. Two of the great social and economic handicaps of the people were the money-lender and the enormous extent to which the soil was cut up into such little plots that it was impossible for the individual to make a living out of the land. But a majority of the Indian people realised that British help was still required in India and depended upon British honour, justice, and impartiality.

MR. SAKLATVALA'S CHARGES.

Mr. Saklatvala, the only Indian and the only Communist member of Parliament, spoke with the fervour with which we all speak of the land of our fathers when we find ourselves alone in an alien assembly. His head, his eyes, nose, mouth, and ears are all as typically European as an Englishman's; his whole presence is English; only a slight difference in colour shows that he is not an Englishman. He pronounces English much better than the majority of those who are born to speak nothing else, and better even than many other members of Parliament. He hates and despises England and Great Britain, and if Boadicea had made a speech in the Roman Senate it would have been just such a speech as we heard this afternoon. He saw very little distinction between Mr. Lansbury and Lord Birkenhead, and as for the Labour Government of 1924, that behaved towards India as a "tyrant, oppressor, and foreign master." All Englishmen entered upon benevolent measures towards India from the point of view of how best to maintain the British stranglehold upon the Indian people. Under the unescapable pressure of the war "perfidious Albion had played the perfidious part of giving India the reform schemes" when its Indian record after 150 years deserved to be pilloried before the public opinion of the world. Tremendous progress certainly, but only in the infantile death-rate of India under British rule.

MINISTER'S REPLY

Lord Winterton, the Under Secretary for India, in his reply ignored Mr. Saklatvala, and confined himself to dealing with Mr. Johnston's speech on Indian agriculture and Mr. Thurtle's on the Bengal Ordinance under which political prisoners are detained without trial. For a comprehensive review of Indian progress he referred th House to the general statement to be made by the Secretary of State or by himself at an early date in the future. He was unable to name a date for the appointment of the Royal Commission which is to review the Government of India Act before 1929, but pointed out that the Government are bound by statute to give Parliament an opportunity of discussing the appointment and the personnel of the Commission. He advised Mr. Johnston to await the report of the Royal Commission on Indian Agriculture, and suggested that the wooden plough which had been used for 4,000 years might after all be found to be more suitable for its purpose than the up-to-date plough designed for India by Mr. Johnston. Mr. Thurtle's charge that the Government of India's allegation in 1924 of the existence of a terrorist organisation in Bengal was "malicious and slanderous fabrication" he described as a serious charge against Lord Olivier, the Secretary of State at the time Lord Reading, the Viceroy, and Lord Lytton, the Governor of Bengal, all of whom that group alone had concurred in the Bombay (sic.) Ordinance.

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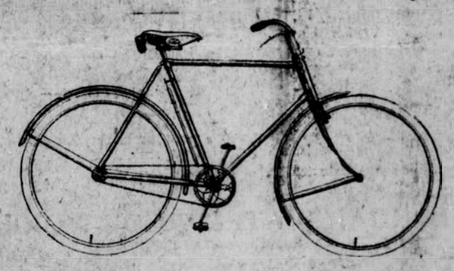

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